









the much more mercenary colored European tea-plant.

It is the statement that there is no fine tea in the United States. What goes to our country is the cheap stuff used here by the coolies and the inmates.

When an American housekeeper pays \$1 per lb. for her Oolong or English breakfast, she is buying what is sold here for twenty-five cents. No really good tea is sold here for less than \$1 per lb. by the wholesale. If laid down in the market at home it could not be sold for less than \$1.75.

This \$1 tea is the usual article for clerks, poor tradesmen and mechanics. For the well-to-do, the official class and nobility, are finer pickings that run from \$1 to \$50 per lb. The only Europeans who purchase these high priced leaves are the Russians and a few connoisseurs in France, Germany, Austria, Spain and Turkey. The bold Briton permits patriotism and his purse to guide his palate, and uses the vicious vitriolic robes of Ceylon and India. Good Uncle Sam patronizes a Cheap John who gives away to each purchaser a \$2 cup and saucer with every 25 cent pound of tea.

The tea-plant is as sensitive and delicate as a West Walnut Street belle. It flourishes best on a mountain side where it is neither very warm nor cool, where the soil is dry, but the rains and the wind are frequent, where the force of the wind is broken by adjacent woods or hills, where there is a maximum of sunlight and, according to the Celestials, of moonlight, and where the surrounding ground is kept free from weeds or other vegetable growths. There are farms in Formosa, Fo-Kien, and other tea districts where these conditions exist unchangingly, whose tea-crop is as famous and distinctly known in the Eastern world as the various chateaux of France are to the wine experts of Europe. Just as the millonaires of Europe control certain vineyards, so do the millonaires of the Flowery Kingdom control tea-plantations whose annual output is worth a king's ransom.

Another point of the many we have to learn from the Chinese, is the proper mode of packing the leaf. That which goes to America is dumped, as soon as it is "fired," burning hot into a lead-lined box, the lead is soldered, and the airtight coffin is sent around the globe in the hot hold of a steamer. The tea sweats and undergoes many changes which alter its flavor altogether, and vitiates its quality.

The Mongolian packs the poorest kind in strong paper packages, and these in turn in mortuary lead; the better kind in soft-lin paper-covered boxes; still better in silver-foil inside of one pound cases made of split sun-dried bamboo, and the best in porcelain jars and vases.

He packs in eighths and quarters of a pound, so that if a few leaves are improperly treated or not cured, they will not contaminate much surrounding tea. The Russians compress the tea into bricks, or cover it with silver foil and many paper wrappings; or else put it in glazed jars. The principle is the same—the subdivision of the tea, and the prevention of risks attending larger packages or in-bigger bulk, such as heating, sweating and moulding.

This principle we have yet to learn and apply. But as I have the pleasure to be found in a cup of truly fine tea. The color is a delicate gold; each leaf unfolds into a perfect olive oval; its fragrance fills the banquet-hall, delicate and yet penetrating, dainty but distinguishable above all other perfumes; and the flavor! The famous Clover Club lunch pales into dim distance in comparison to this "cup that cheers." Words cannot describe the delight in a brew of fresh Formosa tea. It fills the system and makes every nerve thrill with joy. It lingers on the palate for hours. And "the next day," thick of it, O votaries of Bacchus, the brain is clear, the body all alert, and the soul ready for the battle of life.

Never taste the fragrant leaf without recalling Edna Sandford's lines:—

With kindred souls in many a spot  
I've had good tea—from our land and jar,  
From Caddy, Cha-blo, English pot,  
And fiery Russian samovar.  
But none so fragrant or so sweet  
As that which from thy hands to-day,  
With some enchanters' art replete,  
Drove every thought of care away."

EDWARD BEDDOE.

## A JOURNEY IN KOREA.

A very interesting Parliamentary paper has just been issued, which details an account of a journey in North Korea, by Mr. C. W. Campbell, of the China Consular Service, and recently stationed in Korea. After some delays Mr. Campbell set out at the end of August, 1890, to cross to Gensan, and thence go to Fanku San, the Ever White Mountain or Fanku White Mountain, which obtains its colour either from the snow with which it is covered for the major portion of the year, or else from pumice dust. Mr. Campbell was furnished with a special document, issued by the President of the Korean Foreign Office, recommending him to the care of the officials of the districts he might pass through, and directing them to furnish him with whatever he wanted in food, transport, or money. In payment he was to give his note of hand redeemable at Seoul, but he frequently had much trouble in getting his small requests carried out, as no one knew of the Foreign Office; it was a new bureau, and none of the country officials had heard of it. He started with a boy and cook, a coolie, and Kang, a Chinese speaking Korean, as interpreter. Mr. Campbell did not succeed in getting to the top of Fanku San, the snow and the illness of a guide preventing him at the last moment, but he certainly showed that discretion which is said to be the greater part of valour in not persevering. He writes:—

"Night was closing in, and the guide had just told me that we were yet a couple of miles from our hut, when he commenced to stagger, and before I could catch him he fell in the snow. I tried to revive him with brandy, but all my efforts seemed to increase the violent paroxysms that shook him from head to foot. While rolling in agony, and almost speechless, he still continued to say something that caused the bearers to deposit their loads in a twinkling; several hands seized his pouch, produced therefrom a packet or two of food neatly tied up in white paper, and one man threw the grain towards the four quarters, while the rest invoked the 'San-shin,' or mountain god, in a set prayer or incantation. It did not take the Koreans long to fall half-a-dozen trees and build a huge fire, around which we huddled, sticking our feet into the blaze to keep them from freezing. The Koreans slept, drenched as they were. As for myself, the novelty of the experience forbade sleep, and I passed most of my time dosing my patient with Liebig's extract for want of any better remedy. It was very hard to turn back from my progress on the road, but I held of my determination, yet no other course lay open to me."

Only at one place, Kapsan, did Mr. Campbell have any trouble with the people, and here it was fortunately not serious, though his watch and amulet got broken.

The following extracts of portions of Mr. Campbell's interesting record appear in the *L. & C. Express*:

GOLD. Gold is a subject on which the Korean is always valuable. His country is impregnated with the precious dust, he says. It is everywhere.

where, and I am inclined to think, from my personal experience, that this statement is one of the truest he makes. At the first blush, the stranger may be excused if he laughs at it. Never, by any chance, does he see a gold trinket worn or for sale. Its use in art work is infinitesimal. In truth, the vast majority of the people are too poor to cultivate ornamentation so precious, and the few who are rich enough know better than to make themselves singular in this respect. Gold always leaves the country, we are informed, in explanation; there is no use for it in Korea, and therein lies the key to the fabulous stories of Korea's mineral wealth, which were current before the advent of treaties. A very slight production of gold suffices to attract attention to any country. In Japan especially the most absurd notions prevailed; for there gold is practically non-existent, and thither the lion's share of the gold of Korea has always found its way. Indeed, there is every reason to suppose, that all, or nearly all, the gold Japan possessed before she was thrown open to foreign commerce was of Korean origin. The figures in the Customs Returns by no means answer the expectations raised by native reports, but I should also add that they present a very inadequate idea of the actual, not to say possible, gold-producing power of the country, for it is a well-known fact that large quantities of gold go abroad which do not come under Customs cognisance.

Mining for gold in Korea is almost entirely "plunder." The individual areas worked are rarely large, few fields employing as many as 500 persons. The public revenue is derived from a heavy fee paid monthly by each miner while at work, the old system of a royalty on the output being much too productive of disturbances. As it is, the licensing fees vary with the locality, or the caprice of the superintending officer, and revolve among the miners constantly occur. Whenever these assume a serious character, the authorities at once display an Oriental conception of the art of government, by closing the mines (hereby doing a cruel injustice to the neighbourhood), executing a few of the individuals who were most probably deeply wronged, and permitting the same authorities to escape wholly or with slight punishment. The miners usually work in gangs of a dozen or so. At popular washings, where space in an object, their "claim," called a *pala* (field), is perhaps seven or eight yards square, and carries with it the right to connect it by a sluice with the nearest stream. The mode of working is simplicity itself. Three or four of the band loosen the soil at the bottom of the pit—I saw none more than 15 feet deep; two or three pass it up in baskets to the surface, a couple are constantly engaged bailing water into the sluice, and the remainder take their ease above until it comes their turn to relieve the people at work.

The gold-bearing clay is then carried to the washing hole, where the panners deal with it. I have it on the authority of an old Californian miner that the Korean panners handle their wooden bowls with uncommon dexterity, and allow very little "dust" to escape them. In many other ways the Korean miners show the fruits of long experience, but their *little noir*, water, is, and has always been, an insoluble problem. Pumping appliances are unknown. Of course "tail-races," and elaborate ones, too, are constructed wherever the nature of the ground permits, but they soon become unmanageable, and have to be abandoned.

Gold-fields occur near the coast, from Wodan to Ham-heung, the most prolific being those of Yang-hung and Ching-pyong. It was impossible to obtain reliable information with regard to them. Later on visited a typical northern gold-field at Un-ch'ong, near the Yalu; thither at the height of the season, that is to say, immediately after the summer rains, the *aurifer sacra fames* attracts as many as 500 men; by the first week in October frost had begun to make the work of washing cold and disagreeable, so disagreeable that barely 150 miners were at work; and, finally, winter puts a stop to everything, though not unfrequently a few enthusiasts are still found who pursue their avocation by laboriously breaking the ice-bound earth with picks and melting it in a cauldron. Each miner at Un-ch'ong paid a tax of \$5 monthly to the provincial Government, and fees amounting to 15 cents to the local authorities. None of them were rich or ever hoped to be. The Chief of one gang, a remarkable "rolling stone," who had been to Wladivostok, Japan, Shanghai, and Peking, in the course of a tempestuous career, assured me that if his men averaged \$15 (\$210s) a month clear earnings they were lucky.

Journeying south from Samsu, we were stopped early in the day by a branch of the Yalu, which was too deep to ford. The ferryman's mate, a Chinese, was sick, and the weather foggy, so we were obliged to wait. He had only lately discovered the existence of gold in the river bank, he said, in response to my questions; he had not made deeper researches, and had not turned gold-digger, because the occupation was not lucrative enough; besides, he had no license, and the ground was not suited for proper washings—too much water. One would think that people so poor would rush to acquire, no matter how slowly or laboriously, the riches hidden everywhere around them. I could have scarcely believed that even Korean indolence could resist such temptation, but here was evidence to the fact. No doubt the Government prohibition has its effect on enterprise, and a gold washing opened under official auspices entails an amount of intercourse with their rulers that most Koreans would beg to be excused.

CORVEE AND OFFICIALS. The Korean system of forced labour is in constant and universal operation. It bears a resemblance to the old French *corvée*, in that it is chiefly restricted to roads, and helping people over them. A Korean official travelling on public business naturally expects to do so at the public cost, but this conception of public cost is usually anybody's cost except his own. When things are done as they should be, the officer on arrival at a prefectural or departmental town presents his documents at the chief magistrate's office, and requests so and so much assistance to carry him on to the next magistracy. If in haste he sends a messenger ahead to say so, and everything is made ready to expedite his journey; baggage ponies are sought from the "yok" or post-station, if there is one; if not, bulls or men are requisitioned (without remuneration) through the head man; rooms are swept and garnished, and money collected. Sometimes it is said, he finds it necessary to send out his servants to seize the magistrate or treasurer, and obtain the satisfaction of his wants by threats or duress. All Koreans of note are attended by a swarm of retainers, who frequently require little encouragement to rob and extort promiscuously. And when it is borne in mind that the business which calls the officer out on his travels often has as little connection with the people who entertain him as my journey had, nobody will be surprised to learn that there are few sights more unbecoming to the Korean peasant who lives on a frequented road than the retinue of a "Nyang-pa."

It is a mistake to suppose that the Korean peasant is long-suffering under extortion, or that every Korean magistrate extorts. The character of a local official is easily ascertainable by a few diplomatic inquiries, and I have heard as many praised for their moderation—Korean for justice—as I have heard condemned for the contrary. The checks on misrule are few, but powerful.

In their way. Though the magistrate is always a perfect stranger to the country he rules, and therefore likely to betray little affection for it, it is not so with his personnel. Beyond some friends and relations whom he has brought with him from Sial to help him to bear the burdens of office, there are few else around him who do not belong to the locality. I am free to admit that the Yamen-runners cannot often be painted in very rosy colours, yet no one who has travelled in Korea and noticed the good-humoured cordiality of his relations with immediate neighbours can refuse to credit him with a share of the milk of human kindness. The foreigner, in his estimate of Korean institutions, must judge a good deal from fugitive impressions at the best of times. He soon finds that much of the actual daily life of the peasant is withheld from his prying gaze, and the conclusion follows that the methods and doings of the governing classes are beyond accurate personal observation. All, or nearly all, that he learns about them is at second hand.

(To be continued.)

## CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

July 14th, 1891.  
The new Provincial Treasurer of Kwangtung province takes over the seals of his office tomorrow at 6 a.m., and will occupy himself until Saturday in paying calls and receiving return-calls, after which he will shakele on to harness. It is worthy of note that a feature of the young Emperor's policy seems to be the removal of Manchu officials, more especially of the Imperial clan, whilst, at Nanking, discomfiting the Hunan tribe, which have fattened on the people during the T'ung-and-Tao dispensations. The consequence is, we have an unusual number of Manchus elevated to power in the Kwangtung province, and the Chinese Consul appointed to Hongkong is of that race. As the Manchus are virtually independent of Viceroy or those in power except of the same race, and are subject almost entirely to the Tartar Generals or chief Manchus provincial officials, and can thus report without interference direct to the Emperor, this new departure is worthy of note.

There are rumours of some friction between the Great Peking Bobby and the Government. Further news on this later on, when reliable data come to hand.

## FOOCHOW.

July 11th.

H.R.M. cruiser *Caroline* has paid us a flying visit this week. She arrived on the 7th, and left on the 9th. It is satisfactory to know that the Admiral has not forgotten that there is such a port as Foochow.

Alarming troubles, it is rumoured, took place at Hok-chang, caused by the violence of some soldiers towards the Christians in that district. We hope to be fully informed of the case for our next issue.

The sale of public auction which place on the 6th instant, comprising, as was stated in the advertisement, "Two fine Honors," shows an alarming depreciation of business property at this port. The double premises could scarcely have cost less than \$40,000, and they were knocked down for \$3,800. We understand that within three years of the present time, \$24,000 was offered for the river bank lot and refused.

Referring to the paragraph which appeared in our issue of June 20th respecting the rumours of the threatened expulsion of some of the English Missionaries from their station in Klong Ning, we now know that that report was correct, that the gentry had issued placards all over the place calling upon the people to expel to expel the hated foreigners, and not allow them to rent or purchase dwelling places in any of the cities in the prefecture, that the Authorities in Foochow were aware of this state of things for at least three weeks before it was brought to their notice by Mr. Consul, but took no steps, the slightest notice of it and allowed the agitation, which was encouraged by the local officials, to go on without any effort to stop it. The energetic steps which were taken by H. M. Consul on hearing of the trouble have, we are glad to learn, aroused the Authorities to some sense of their duty, and as a result they have issued orders to their subordinates in the disturbed district to restrain the evil-disposed and if possible secure their apprehension in order to be punished with the utmost rigour of the law! This action has had a good effect, we are told, and the Missionaries are allowed thus far to hold possession of their rented premises in the city of Klong-yang—*Echo*.

## HUNAN.

A RECORD OF A SIX WEEKS' TRIP.

VIII.

The distance from Hengchow Fu to Paoching Fu is said to be 250 li, but the *li* are of the very longest. The road too, though good, is paved with the hardest stones ever set foot upon. It leads alternately through level bottom lands where immense crops of rice are raised, and over low hills, some barren, and some beautifully covered with shrubs, largely flowering. The people all along the route are friendly, and the towns frequent, but small. When we reached one of these, our coolies and escort would hurry off in search of refreshment, gaseous, liquid, or solid, while we hunted up some roomy space in which the people, who immediately turned out *en masse*, could be accommodated and kept on talking and selling books till their curiosity was satisfied, after which, and only after which, would it be possible to attend to other matters.

On this section I made a considerable amount of poppy cultivation. Every other farm would have a small field set apart for it. The flowers were then in full bloom and white, red, or white and red mixed made the landscape quite gay. It is only within the last two years that opium growing has been allowed in Hunan to any extent. Once or twice the innkeepers refused to receive our party, alleging a lack of rice or bedding as an excuse, but the discovery was made that this only happened in places where there was no opium dens, and was due to our opium smoking coolies resting on ahead and warning the people against us. The cause once discovered, the cure was easy. As we drew near to Paoching the people seemed very poor. In several places men were drawing the plough in the fields for want of an animal of any sort. Four men to equal one donkey. Coal mining was being carried on almost everywhere for local use, and iron smelting on a small scale. We lunched one day on a delicious dish, entirely new to me, of rice curd. It was nicely cooked, and served flavoured with five different seasonings according to taste, and the total cost was two cash. I never remember cash having so large a purchasing power.

One of our attendants had quite a sense of humor, and delighted in humbugging the simple country folks. While quietly walking on ahead and supposed to be out of earshot, I would hear them at their jokes. Hunan, Hodge by the roadside, his eyes starting out of his head, would exclaim "Kao to kwei!"—what a big devil! Whereupon they would chime in "Big do you think this one big? Why it is only the little one; wait till you have seen the big one who is coming on behind." Upon which Hodge would hurry off to meet this mythical big one while they roared with laughter. Or the question would be put to them "Who is that?" and the answer would come without the slightest hesitation, or apparent premeditation, "That is the Hongchow Yen lo wing,"—a particularly hideous devil who is supposed to come and nick the thread of those whose course is run, and convey them to the shades below. "He is very efficacious, and the Paoching people want him for some folks who have been there too long" which effort of the imagination would take away the breath of their hearers and give them great delight.

In spite of the friendly attitude of the country people I had sundry misgivings in drawing near to Paoching. There were several signs of a storm which the practiced eye could note. One was no one had ever been in that region before in foreign dress. Another was the city had an ominous name—Paoching, "precious love." It may be a pure superstition, but I don't like cities into the names of which such words as love, peace, tranquility, and the like enter. My experience has been that the rule of contraries holds good here also, and such are likely to prove conspicuously lacking in these desirable qualities, as if they had been so-called in sarcastic jest. Another was the fact that it had produced, and contained the home of a very high living official, namely His Excellency Liu Kun-yi, the Viceroy at Nanking. This fact alone was enough to set every individual up on his high horse, since the credit of it belongs, not only to each one personally, but to the very soil and surroundings of the city. These are just the folks to jump upon any poor strolling person like myself who belonged to no one knew where. Lastly, a week or two before, the city had been visited by an R.C. father who, had seen the district magistrate, and obtained permission to build a church there. At least that was what they said, but no one knew much about it, only they were all on the watch to checkmate the next move. This they they took for granted was my arrival on the scene; and no doubt I had thought the abhorred church with me. As a matter of fact I learned at the yamen that the father had simply come on behalf of a convert in that locality who had got into legal difficulties.

Our arrival in Paoching created a great sensation. Accompanied by my escort, we walked rapidly through the large and busy suburb outside the East gate, and over a long roofed-in bridge, lined with a score of beautiful shops on either side, wherein all sorts of knickknacks were sold. It formed an arcade which would have done credit to a foreign city. Entering the East gate, we had to make our way almost to the North gate, near to which the district magistrate's *yamen* is. It was necessary to proceed there in the first instance, in order that our Hongchow responsibility should be relieved of all further responsibility, and receive a receipt for our safe delivery at head-quarters. As we passed along, the whole population seemed to turn out, and came surging along after us to the *yamen*, forming a grand procession which blocked the street as far as the eye could see. We were exceedingly fortunate in his worship, Mr. Fu, the district magistrate. He proved to be a native of Wuchang, well-informed as to missionary matters, and a most capable, friendly, and intelligent man. Our first business was to get all ready for a speedy retreat should the need arise, so fresh coolies were hired and the baggage sent on ahead, and then we were at liberty to try what could be done with the people. We had hoped to obtain a boat here so as to be able to continue our journey by water down the river, but none could be had for less than forty thousand cash to the end of the rapids. This sum, however, was said to include the price of the boat, as it might never come back. Thus the realisation of my dream of floating pleasantly down stream instead of wearily trudging along on foot had to be postponed till we reached Hsinghwahien, the next city further down, 170 li distant. While our arrangements were being made, Mr. Fu astonished me by the great variety and accuracy of his information on all foreign subjects, religious, political, and scientific; and on expressing my surprise he introduced to me a friend of his, Mr. Wen, who it turned out had studied for a short time under Mr. Barber at Wuchang. Having reached the source of the information, it was poured forth in greater volume than ever, and then I sat listening to really most intelligent remarks on the railway and telegraph, the telephone, the phonograph; the depth of the sea, the distance of the stars, the speed of steamers, what prices foreigners paid for pictures, and the cost of the Suez Canal. They were decidedly abreast of the times in the Paoching *yamen*. I must confess I never before felt the importance of such labours as Mr. Barber is engaged in as I did then, not only on account of the information imparted, but more especially on account of the kindly, friendly, feeling which had been induced in a quarter where it was of so great value. It was a fact of the more appreciate, as our conversation was punctuated by the shouts of the mob outside.—*N. C. Daily News*.

(To be continued.)

## NANKING.

"Old Ming," writing to the *Shanghai Mercury* on the 7th inst., says:—"It might perhaps be interesting to some of your readers to know what interests foreigners have in Nanking. Nanking has never been formally opened as a Treaty port, so we have no business interests. The only residents are missionaries. The American Methodist Episcopal Mission has, near the West Gate of the city, a large hospital, costing over \$10,000,—perhaps the largest mission hospital in China, and two residences, about one mile from this, at Poh Main Kiao North Gate Bridge, which was the north gate of the ancient city. They have also a ladies' school, two residences, and a boys' college. Near they are building a large three storied theological seminary, a handsome chapel and a residence for their superintendent. The American Presbyterian Church (North), have, at the West Gate, three residences, a girls school, and a school for boys. The Quakers have one residence and an orphanage not far from the West Gate compounds. The foreign Christian missionaries have their compounds almost under the shadow of the Drum Tower. They have three residences, a chapel, hospital, and a college for boys. There is perhaps \$50,000 to \$70,000 worth of building, all owned by American societies, though some of the missionaries are British subjects. There are ten men, fifteen foreign ladies, and sixteen children, when all are at home. At present a considerable number are away from home on account of the riots, but several of the ladies are returning to the city, which is an indication of the missionaries' estimate of the peacefulness of the situation. It is to be hoped that their confidence is not like what the Nanking proverb says: 'Relying on straw sandals you may have your foot injured by a thorn.' Your correspondent's humble opinion is that the situation is very doubtful as yet."

July 8th.  
One of the Nanking ladies who lately returned to that city, intending to stop there, has decided that Nanking is not the place for ladies at present, and intends leaving shortly. She is known to be "level-headed," and her action is always guided by sound common sense. Last Saturday the Roman Catholic property and the M.E. Hospital were threatened, and the authorities visited and strengthened the military guards. The trouble is only smouldering in Nanking.

July 8th.  
A SCRATCH COMPETITION FOR SPOONS at the LONG RANGES (200 and 300 yards) will take place at Kowloon on SATURDAY, the 18th July, commencing at 2.45 p.m. Conditions 10 rounds and a Sighting Shot at each Range. Competitors will please endeavour to proceed to the Ranges by the Launch leaving Pedder's Wharf at 2.15 p.m. J. ANDERSON, Acting Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 15th July, 1891.

## Intimations.

**EMPIRE DRAUGHT ALES**

**SPARKLING EMPIRE PALE ALE.**

**NOURISHING EMPIRE EXTRA STOUT.**

SEND FOR SAMPLE DOZEN TO THE SOLE AGENTS

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PINTS	.....Per Doz.	\$ 1.50
QUARTS	.....	2.50
9 GALLONS Per Cask		6.00
18		10.00

  

PINTS	.....Per Doz.	\$ 1.60
QUARTS	.....	2.60
9 GALLONS Per Cask		6.50
18		12.00

**Advertisements.**

**THEATRE ROYAL.**

**CITY HALL, HONGKONG.**

**WILLARD THE OPERA COMPANY.**

THIS EVENING (WEDNESDAY) JULY 15TH.  
Bucalossi's Great Comic Opera  
"MANTREUX NOIRS."  
(3 Black Cloaks).

Don Phillip of Aragon (The Queen's Consort) ..... Mr. P. Vernard.  
Don Jose de Manilla (a Grandeel) ..... Mr. F. Wentworth.  
Don Luis de Rosamonte ..... Mr. W. Walsh.  
Trameres (a Miller) ..... Mr. Harry Hall.  
Nicholas (a Farmer) ..... Mr. Frank Saxby.  
Palomex (The Royal Alchemist) ..... Mr. E. Fearnley.  
Manuel (a Tailor) ..... Mr. Smythe.  
Tailor's Boy ..... Miss Shields.  
Queen Isabel of Castille ..... Miss Vera Patey.  
Donna Clarinda (Lady in Waiting) ..... Miss Bessie Royal.  
Manuelita ..... Miss C. Denyer.  
Gomez ..... Miss F. Triggs.  
Pedro ..... Miss Brooks.  
Francisca ..... Miss R. Swift.  
Pacquita ..... Miss Norman.  
Pages and Bridesmaids ..... Miss E. McDonald.  
Nicholas ..... Miss Roberts.

and  
Gloria (adopted Daughter of Nicholas) ..... Miss A. St. John.  
Villagers, Soldiers, Attendants, &c., &c.  
Conductor ..... Mr. T. ZEPLIN.

THURSDAY, the 16th July,  
"PAUL JONES."  
By desire.

Plan now Open at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.  
GENERAL ADMISSION:—\$1. \$2 and \$3.  
Late Trains will run on Saturdays at 8.45 p.m. and 4 hour after the Performance.  
Hongkong 15th July, 1891. [983]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO MACAO AND BACK.

WEATHER permitting, the "HONAM" will leave Hongkong on SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 9 a.m., returning from Macao, at 10 p.m.

Passengers wishing to return by the "KIUNG-CHOW" leaving Macao at 5 p.m. can do so. First Class Fare to Macao and back; \$2. No Second Class or Single Fares. Chinese servants, 50 cents each way. No Chits will be taken. By Order of the Board of Directors.

T. ARNOLD, Secretary. Hongkong, 15th July, 1891. [992]

**Intimations.**

**UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED THE FAVORITE SUMMER BEVERAGE.**

**CARBOLINEUM AVERNARIUS.**  
(REGISTERED).

A N ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the Preservation of Wood, Walls, Ropes and Ship's Tackle. May be applied to Beams, Floors, Walls, ceilings, Wooden Ornaments, Fences, Roofs, Wooden Sheds, Farmers' and Gardeners' Implements, Carts, Posts, Fences, Stables, Gates, Bridges, Boats, and all Timber underground. Effectually excludes all dampness from walls painted with it and entirely prevents the crumbling away and decay of both stone and bricks. White ants do not touch wood painted with Carbolineum Avernarius. Used during the last 14 years with the utmost success, as proved by numerous Testimonials from living authorities. Sold in casks of about 450 lbs. net. Price 8 cents per lb. For further particulars, apply to SCHEELE & Co., Sole Agents, No. 16, Stanley Street. Hongkong, 2nd December, 1890. [144]

**JOHN AMPROSE CLARKE,**  
Teacher of Officers and Engineers, No. 75, WINDHAM STREET, Opposite Central Police Station.

CANDIDATES prepared for the MARINE BOARD EXAMINATIONS. Author of the "NEW NAVIGATION," And an "Arithmetic" for Engineers, &c. Hongkong, 7th February, 1891. [246]

**Hotels.**

**NOW OPEN.**

**THE MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.**

A SELECT FAMILY AND RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, situated 1,400 feet above the sea level, commanding on the one side a magnificent view of the Harbour with the Mainland in the distance, and on the other of hills and mountains, with the sea beyond dotted with islands as far as the eye can reach, surrounded by extensive promenades and pleasure grounds, including three good Tennis Courts. The Mount Promenade alone is nearly an acre in extent. The Hotel is replete with every accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. The Manager, Mr. ROBERT ISHERWOOD, will be assisted by an Efficient Lady Staff, and the Hotel will be conducted upon the best English system. The accommodation comprises a spacious Dining Hall, Private Dining Rooms, Drawing, Reading, Smoking, Grill, Billiard, and Private Sitting Rooms, with Fifty-four Bedrooms each provided with separate Bath-room and every convenience. Tramway Tickets will be supplied to Visitors at Reduced Rates. For terms apply to the Secretary at the Company's Office, 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong. Hongkong, 1st June, 1891. [674]

**BAY VIEW HOTEL.**

MR. OSBORNE begs to announce that this convenient half-way House on Shau-ki-wan Road is now open.

The HOTEL commands a beautiful View, and is situated in a cool and breezy spot. There is a convenient landing jetty opposite the Hotel for launches.

The best Brands of WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c., always on Stock. MEALS can be served at any hour. Prompt attendance. Hongkong, 14th May, 1891. [726]

**THE SHAMEN HOTEL.**

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the "River Steamer Wharves," is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East. The Table d'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands. Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best quality only. A. F. DE ROZARIO, Manager. Hongkong, 4th November, 1890. [1047]

**GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.**

WITH reference to Government Notification No. 209 of 6th July, the ARTILLERY PRACTICE from the Lyemun Forts will take place on FRIDAY and SATURDAY next, at 7 a.m. instead of 9 a.m. as therein notified. There will be no Practice on Thursday. By Command, W. M. GOODMAN, Acting Colonial Secretary. Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 15th July, 1891. [594]

**NOTICE.**

I SHALL continue to carry on business at Takow and Taiwan (Formosa) as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT. D. MONCRIEFF WRIGHT. Taiwan, 15th July, 1891. [590]

**NOTICE.**

I BEG to notify that I have taken over the Business of Messrs. FEARON, LOW & Co. at this and Formosa, which will be henceforth conducted in my own name. FRANK LEYBURN. Amoy, 29th June, 1891. [591]

**HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**

A SCRATCH COMPETITION FOR SPOONS at the LONG RANGES (200 and 300 yards) will take place at Kowloon on SATURDAY, the 18th July, commencing at 2.45 p.m. Conditions 10 rounds and a Sighting Shot at each Range. Competitors will please endeavour to proceed to the Ranges by the Launch leaving Pedder's Wharf at 2.15 p.m. J. ANDERSON, Acting Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 15th July, 1891. [595]



## Commercial.

## LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, cum New Issue—191 per cent. premium, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$95 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$63 per share, sales and buyers.

North China Insurance—\$125 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$115 per share, sellers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—\$100 per share, buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—\$150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$315 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$33 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$100 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamship Co.—\$35 per share, buyers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$80 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$131 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$65 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—30 per cent. discount, buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$43 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$187 per share, buyers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$86 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$88 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$75 per share.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sales.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$191 per share, ex div. sales.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—21 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$115 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.

Fungion and Sanghile Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$41 per share, sellers.

The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$30.85 per share, buyers.

Imuris Mining Co., Limited—\$91 per share, sellers.

The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$84 per share, sales.

Tongkin Coal Mining Co.—\$300 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$65 per share, buyers.

H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$48 per share, sellers.

Crickshank & Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$40 per share, sellers.

The China-Borneo Co., Limited—\$15 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$12 per share, sellers.

The Green Island Cement Co.—\$15 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$84 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$61 per share, sellers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$151 per share, sales.

The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$25 per share, sellers.

The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Limited—\$51 per share, sellers.

The Labuk Planting Co., Limited—\$15 per share, sellers.

The Telebu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$3 per share, sellers.

The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—75 cents per share, sellers.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$15 per share, buyers.

The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ltd.—\$171 per share, sellers.

The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ltd.—Founders' shares, £160 per share, sales and buyers.

London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—\$15 buyers.

The National Bank of China, Ltd.—60 per cent. dls, sellers.

The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$250 per share, buyers.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. .... 3/32  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/32  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/32  
Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 3/32  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/32

ON PARIS—Bank, T. T. .... 4/09  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 4/07  
On India, T. T. .... 221  
On Demand ..... 221

ON SHANGHAI—Bank, T. T. .... 7/1  
Private, 30 days' sight ..... 7/1

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Malwa*, with the outward English mail, left Singapore on the 13th instant at 3.30 p.m. and is due here on the 19th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 25th ultimo, left Yokohama on the 15th instant and may be expected here on the 21st.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Empress of Japan*, with the Canadian mail left Yokohama for Shanghai and Hongkong on the 14th instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Canton*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 10th instant and is due here on the 16th.

The *Shih* line steamer *Lenner* left Singapore on the 12th instant and is due here on the 18th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Zembarly* left Bombay on the 9th instant and is due here on the 26th.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

EDMUND, British steamer, 1,566 R. Humphrey, 14th July, Ketchikan 9th July, 1891. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

CANTON, British steamer, 1,110, T. Sellar, 15th July, Shanghai 11th July, 1891. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

PARTELA, British steamer, 2,035, John Panton, 15th July, Whampoa 13th July, 1891. General.

FRITH, Norwegian steamer, 620, C. A. Lading, 15th July, Newchwang 7th July, General. Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

CLARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Don Juan, Spanish steamer, for Amoy, &c. Radnorshire, British steamer, for Nagasaki, &c. Yapon, British steamer, for Amoy, &c. Yapon, British steamer, for Singapore, &c. Diclma, German steamer, for Saigon, &c. Diclma, German steamer, for Whampoa.

DEPARTURES.

July 14, *Doris*, German steamer, for Saigon, &c. *Editha*, French str., for Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

July 15, *Caladonia*, French steamer, for Saigon and Marseilles.

July 15, *Editha*, British str., for Newchwang.

July 15, *Inco*, German str., for Shanghai.

July 15, *Yapon*, British str., for Singapore, &c.

July 15, *Radnorshire*, British steamer, for Nagasaki, &c.

July 15, *Namkiang*, British str., for Amoy, &c.

July 15, *Don Juan*, Spanish str., for Amoy, &c.

July 15, *Diclma*, German steamer, for Saigon, &c.

July 15, *McLaurin*, American ship, for New York.

July 15, *Freij*, Danish steamer, for Saigon.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVALS.

Per *Canton*, str., from Shanghai, &c.—Messrs. Cooper, Fong, and 85 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Caladonia*, str., from Hongkong for Saigon—Messrs. H. Hewat, Granjon, and D. Tiffender, for Singapore. Messrs. H. P. Patterson, Chao Tze San, Haradas, Mol Wai Idie, Mr. Weyer, and J. Jacobson, for Alexandria. Mrs. Alexandra and Mr. N. Rosenfeld, for Marseilles. Messrs. G. Lopes and Jaca du Brul, from Yokohama for Marseilles. Mrs. Piel, and Mr. Troyaux.

Per *Malbourne*, str., from Hongkong for Shanghai—Mrs. Clutterbuck, Mrs. Gilbey, Messrs. E. L. Mondon, Phillippe, and Saint Jean; for Kobe. Mr. W. H. Wilson, for Yokohama. Messrs. de Goy and Hector Sampson, from Marseilles for Yokohama. Mr. and Mrs. Kurokawa and infant, Dr. Y. Masaguchi, Dr. Sato Tanchis, Messrs. Yoshima Isao, Y. Miyoshi, Nonoko Hiei, and Olshai, from Singapore. Mr. A. Shalkley and infant.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Canton* reports that she left Shanghai on the 11th instant, and Swatow on the 14th. From Shanghai to the Heishan Islands had fresh southerly wind with heavy rain and confused sea. From Heishan to Swatow had moderate southerly wind and fine clear weather. From Swatow to Hongkong had light south-easterly winds and cloudy showery weather.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Swatow, Amoy, & Taiwan—Per *Thales* to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Swatow and Shanghai—Per *Taitang* to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Amoy and Manila—Per *Esmeralda* to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Shanghai—Per *Kwangsai* to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Swatow and Amoy—Per *Sihua* to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and San Francisco—Per *H. Wedel Jarlsberg* on Friday, the 17th instant, at 8.30 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STREAMERS.

AMIGO, German steamer, 771, C. G. Krudner, 4th July, Mauritius and Singapore, 10th June, Old Iron—Wiler & Co.

CLARA, German steamer, 695, H. Island, 14th July, Halphong 11th July, General. A. R. Marty.

DEUTEROS, German steamer, 1,107, W. Dians, 14th July, Chefoo 7th July, Beans. Slemssen & Co.

ESMERALDA, British steamer, 966, G. A. Taylor, 13th July, Manila 10th July, General. Shewan & Co.

FAME, British steamer, 1,117, Lieut. Wm. G. Comley, R.N.R.—Hongkong Government tender.

FREJA, Danish steamer, 397, C. L. Strand, 13th July, Holbo 12th July, General—Arnold, Rother & Co.

GUTHRIE, British steamer, 1,394, P. Helms, 10th July, Sydney 26th June, Brisbane 22nd, Townsend 25th, Coochin 27th, and Thursday Island 29th, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

HAIPHONG, French steamer, 845, Bonquet, 14th July, Halphong 11th July, General. Messageries Maritimes.

HERMAN WEDDEL JARLSBERG, Norwegian str., 1,058, N. Hovge, 11th July, Singapore 5th July, General—Order.

INDEPENDENT, German steamer, 871, T. Schall, 10th July, Honolulu 10th June, Ballast. Wiler & Co.

JASON, British steamer, 1,620, Towell, 14th July, Liverpool, via Singapore 8th July, General. Butterfield & Swire.

MACDUFF, British steamer, 1,884, E. Porter, 13th July, Otomani (Japan), 4th July, Coal—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

NINOPO, German steamer, 762, R. Kohler, 4th July, Whampoa, 4th July, General. Slemssen & Co.

OCEANIC, British steamer, 1,503, W. M. Smith, 9th July, San Francisco 13th June, Honolulu 26th, and Yokohama 4th July, Mail and General. O. & S. S. Co.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stoppel, 14th July, Halphong 11th July, General. Messageries Maritimes.

RIVERDALE, British steamer, 1,311, L. Mooney, 5th July, Nagasaki 28th June, Coal. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

SIAM, British steamer, 991, John M. Tulloch, 11th July, Saigon 7th July, Rice. Cheong & Co.

SIEHAN, British steamer, 983, E. F. Stowell, 6th July, Saigon 2nd July, General. Cheong & Co.

TAIWAN, British steamer, 1,503, W. H. Hogg, 14th July, Whampoa 13th July, General. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

THALES, British steamer, 820, Hunter, 14th July, Taiwan 10th July, Amoy 11th, and Swatow 13th, General. D. Appleby & Co.

THINE, Austro-Hungarian steamer, 1,884, G. Costanzo, 13th July, Bombay 4th June, and Singapore 7th July, General. D. Slemssen & Co.

HONGKONG—SAILING VESSELS.

CALBORGIA, British ship, 1,350, Douglas, 4th June, New York 23rd January, Petroleum. Russell & Co.

CARL FRICKHOFF, German ship, 2,040, H. Frickhoff, 4th July, Cardiff 21st March, Coal—Molters & Co.

ERLEKONG, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination hulk, Stonecutters Island—Chinese Customs.

GEORGIETTA, American bark, 935, Kasten, 18th June, Singapore 5th June, Timber. Master.

ISAAC REED, American ship, 1,480, F. D. Waldo, 25th May, New York 23rd Nov., Kerosene Oil—Russell & Co.

MAMIA, Spanish schooner, 51, Francisco Olonep, 9th July, Manila 18th June, Ballast. Master.

MINGUS & WRIGHT, British bark, 1,221, W. H. Smith, 18th June, New York 2nd Feb., Kerosene Oil—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

OMEGA, British bark, 480, A. V. Brown, 23rd May, Singapore 24th April, Timber. Master.

PORTLAND LLOYDS, American bark, 1,180, A. H. Forbes, 13th July, New York 16th March, Petroleum—Shewan & Co.

STANFIELD, British bark, 590, J. Clark, 3rd July, Sourabaya 14th June, Ballast. Captain.

VELICITY, British bark, 491, R. Martin, 26th May, Honolulu 19th April, General. Chinese.

XENIA, American bark, 1,136, L. D. Smith, 8th July, Newcastle, N.S.W., 14th May, Coal. Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

JAY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JAY'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

SP. ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says—

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1888. [13]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS

are respectfully informed, that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour, some of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1888. [12]

S. I. E. N. T. I. N. G.,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 10, D'AGULAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation free.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1891. [148]

W. S. MARTEN,

ARTISTIC DECORATOR,

2, DUDDELL STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1888. [2]

Dr. Knorr's

ANTIPYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 15 to 25 grains, 4 or 5 times a day.)

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, KRYSPILAS, HOOPING COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every reputable Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE. Each Tin bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies, constantly, on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations!

Hongkong, 20th May, 1888. [122]

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.

1, L. S. T. R. U. M. E. N. T. S. CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 28, Queen's Road Central. [176]

HONGKONG—TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER

Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY,

Hongkong, 4th June, 1881. [190]

EPILEPSY.

Suffers from cramps and nervous debility are surely cured by an approved and absolutely unequalled method.

Treatment by letter. Send full account of symptoms and address, including postage stamps for answer.

OFFICE SANTAS

57, Boulevard de Strasbourg

PARIS.

Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

*Oceanic* ..... Saturday 18th July.

*Galie* ..... Tuesday 11th August.

*Belge* ..... Thursday 3rd Sept.

THE Steamship

"OCEANIC"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Amoy and Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 18th July, at 1 P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From Hongkong, First-class.

To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O. .... \$225.00

To Liverpool and London ..... 325.00

To Paris and Bremen ..... 345.00

To Havre and Hamburg ..... 335.00

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Service, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets—First Class—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:

4 months ..... \$337.50

12 months ..... \$393.75

Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full, and same will be received at the Company's Office until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1891. [12]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAYS ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1891.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

*Parthia* ..... Tuesday... 1 July 21st.

*Empress of Japan* ..... Tuesday... 1 Aug. 11th.

*Empress of China* ..... Tuesday... 1st Sept.

THE R. M. S. "PARTHIA."

3,567 tons, Captain J. Pantou, R.N.R., sailing at Noon on TUESDAY, the 21st July, with Her Majesty's Mails, will proceed to VANCOUVER, via SHANGHAI, and YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(In Mexican Dollars).

FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.

TO

Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, B.C. .... 225

Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash. .... 338

Portland, Ore., San Francisco .... 394

Bassett, Calgary, Alberta .... 255

Winnipeg, Man. .... 383

To Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, Ill. .... 487

St. Louis, Mo. .... 275

Milwaukee, Wis. .... 413

Detroit, Mich. .... 482

Cleveland, Columbus, O. .... 285

Hamilton, London, Toronto, Ont. .... 428

Buffalo, Niagara Falls, N.Y. .... 499

Kingston, Ottawa, Ont. .... 295

Quebec, Quebec, Que. .... 443

New York, Albany, Troy, Rochester, N.Y. .... 517

Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Pa. .... 295

Washington, D. C., Boston, Mass., Portland, Me. .... 443

Hull, N.S., St. John, N.B. .... 443

Liverpool and London via Liverpool ..... 395

Paris, via Liverpool and London ..... 571

Havre, via Liverpool ..... 650

Bremen, Hamburg, ..... 345

345

345

345

2nd class steamer and 1st class on rail, and 2nd class steamer and rail, also Storage. Fares and Rates to other places, quoted on application.

The Steamers call at Victoria to land and embark passengers.

Return Tickets—Time limit for prepaid return ticket is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at Vancouver.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

Cargo—Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of D. E. Brown, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, Vancouver, B. C.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARILL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1891. [116]

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LOGGERS.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 2nd day of August, 1891, at 11 A.M. the Company's Steamship "SACHSEN," Captain H. Soper, with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at GENOA, and for the principal places in Italy.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on Board until 4 P.M. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on Board.

Agents: (Parcels are not to be sent on Board) they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required. The Steamer has splendid Accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further Particulars, apply to

MILLERS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1891. [14]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "PEKIN," Captain P. Harb, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port for LONDON, via BOMBAY, and SUZ CANAL, on THURSDAY, the 23rd July, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route via Colombo.

Ten will be sent either via Bombay or Colombo, according to arrangement.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 14th July, 1891. [13]

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

*City of Rio de Janeiro* ..... Thursday 30th July, China ..... Saturday 2nd Aug.

*City of Peking* ..... Tuesday 15th Sept.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON.

ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for BATAVIA, PERIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "PEKIN," Captain P. Harb, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port for LONDON, via BOMBAY, and SUZ CANAL, on THURSDAY, the 23rd July, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route via Colombo.

Ten will be sent either via Bombay or Colombo, according to arrangement.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 14th July, 1891. [13]

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

*City of Rio de Janeiro* ..... Thursday 30th July, China ..... Saturday 2nd Aug.

*City of Peking* ..... Tuesday 15th Sept.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA on THURSDAY, the 30th July, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From Hongkong, First-class.

To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O. .... \$225.00

To Liverpool and London ..... 325.00

To Paris and Bremen ..... 345.00

To Havre and Hamburg ..... 335.00

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets—First Class—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:

4 months ..... \$337.50

12 months ..... \$393.75

Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to the Havens, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office to Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage, and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1891. [11]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUZ PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG. PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.

ALSO, LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LOGGERS.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 2nd day of August, 1891, at 11 A.M. the Company's Steamship "SACHSEN," Captain H. Soper, with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at GENOA, and for the principal places in Italy.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on Board until 4 P.M. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on Board.

Agents: (Parcels are not to be sent on Board) they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required. The Steamer has splendid Accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further Particulars, apply to

MILLERS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1891. [14]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "PEKIN," Captain P. Harb, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port for LONDON, via BOMBAY, and SUZ CANAL, on THURSDAY, the 23rd July, at Noon.

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E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 14th July, 1891. [13]

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To Havre and Hamburg ..... 335.00

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

FOR SALE.

BEST STEAM COAL.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the sale of the WAN AN (Formosa) STEAM COAL, are prepared to supply the same in any quantities to suit buyers, at VERY REASONABLE RATES.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO LARGE CONSUMERS.

For Particulars, apply to

TUCK YUE & Co.,

No. 32, Praya Central

Hongkong, 6th June, 1891. [82a]

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

Sole Agents in Japan, China, Corea, Hongkong & Macao



# MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

N<sup>o</sup>. 2892

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1891.

SIX DOLLAR PER QUARTER

### MARRIAGE.

On Saturday, the 27th June, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, by the Rev. J. P. Pennington, JAMES MELCHIORRE FABRIS, youngest son of the late Antonio Melchiorre Fabris, of Springfield, Beckenham, Kent, to ROSAMOND MARY, eldest daughter of Alexander Wright, Planter, Pandalar, S. E. Wyand, India.

### BIRTHS.

At 9, Nanking Road, Shanghai, on the 29th June, the wife of JOHN WILSON, of a son.

On the 6th inst., at Shanghai, the wife of HENRY P. JOSEPH, of a son.

At "St. John's" Peak, on Thursday morning, the 9th July, 1891, Mrs. H. Z. JUST, of a son.

### DEATH.

At Shanghai, on the 9th inst., Count CARLO ROYCH, late Commander H.M. sloop *Vulture*.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1891.

### THE PROPOSED CHINESE CONSULATE.

That immaculate association known as the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce is once more letting us know of its existence, for although nothing is said in the advertisement in another column as to the authority which has assumed the responsibility of calling the public meeting for Wednesday next (15th inst.), it is understood to have been done at the instance of this body. Once a year we are made aware of its existence by the Chairman imitating the President of the British Association at home, and treating the public to his views on matters commercial, social, and political. He favoured us this year, in an address of considerable ability, with his views generally upon these subjects, and the community no doubt were proportionately edified. Now, we conclude, we are to have this gentleman's views upon an essentially political matter, namely the burning question of a Chinese Consul to be or not to be. Considering that the appointment has been made by the Foreign Office, and the Tsung-li Yamen duly notified; considering also how unlikely it is that the appointment would have been made unless its advantages or disadvantages had been weighed by Lord Salisbury, it does seem as if the energetic little Chairman of the Chamber will exhibit himself, in this matter, in an attitude no more dignified than that of Ajax defying the lightning. We have seldom read a more feeble case than has been made out by our contemporaries opposing the measure. The *Daily Press* reproduces Sir RICHARD MACDONNELL's despatches on this subject, written nearly a quarter of a century ago, when the question was first proposed, and endeavours to show that the arguments then adduced have the same weight and effect as now. Is this so? Governor MACDONNELL, in the first instance, takes exception to the fact that the appointment of a Consul had not only not been influenced by the Chinese authorities, but was actually an impromptu suggestion of the British Minister, and, by inference, he tries to make it his strong point that it will be time to consider the appointment when officially applied for through the proper channels. In the meantime he concludes by saying "Altogether neither I, nor my executive, nor the representatives of the commercial and general interests of Hongkong in the Legislative Council, are able to see in what manner the legitimate interests of Great Britain or China are to be benefited by adopting this most unnecessary and uncalled-for suggestion of Sir R. Alcock." Throughout the whole of Governor MACDONNELL's despatch His Excellency harps on this point, though the objection he advances against the establishment of the Imperial Maritime Customs here has since been rendered inapplicable by its establishment, and by its working harmoniously and well since, as even the *Daily Press* admits. The second objection denies that China is in the same position as other Treaty powers. That may have been to some extent true in 1860, but palpably does not hold good in the good year of 1891. Diplomatic and Consular representatives have been appointed to Foreign nations throughout the world; China has been admitted to the comity of nations, and although she does not progress with the alacrity that Western nations would desire she is gradually adopting foreign methods and systems as quickly as seems judicious to her rulers; foreign nations, with one another for the Empire's patronage, and it was only the other day we witnessed the unusual spectacle of the Emperor himself boldly shaking off the trammels of Celestial court etiquette and advocating the rights of foreigners, promising that the whole machinery of the Empire should be set in motion for their protection. China has successfully held her own since 1860 against two great European powers separately, and has fairly earned the title to be considered in Far Eastern matters, yet, forsooth, we are called to-day to witness in Hongkong the sight of our puny would-be dictators stepping out into the public arena, brandishing their swords at the "Venerable Hills," opposite and demanding, nay, insisting, that a slap in the face should be given to this great Empire such as would almost amount to a *casus belli* with any less enduring and peacefully disposed race. The only other points Governor MACDONNELL lays stress upon in his despatch are—1st, That piracy was still a rife on the coast, and the Chinese Government were helpless to subdue it. Our readers can themselves say whether or not this fact still holds good; and 2nd, That the

Chinese are great at the art of squeezing. Well, how does that affect the question? We are all more or less tarred with the same brush in this respect; it is simply an incident peculiar to the Chinese system of taxation. It concerns themselves alone. They all do it, and submit to the system with universal complacency. If not with satisfaction. The parting shot which Sir RICHARD fired off was that the Kowloon Magistrate answered His Excellency's purpose admirably. No doubt he did, for we cannot forget that Sir RICHARD legalized gambling and some equally immoral and objectionable courses, and that the incumbent would have been, if not a GORDON CUMKING, one after his own heart in this direction. Still times change, and the gambling mania of Sir RICHARD MACDONNELL's day is not a popular cry to-day, that is if Mr. J. J. KENNEDY and Mr. E. R. BEZILIOS are to be considered authorities on the subject. Not only are the Chinese entitled to a Consular representative here by considerations of Treaty rights, policy, and commercial utility, but we maintain that the appointment will be peculiarly beneficial in assisting in the development of the commercial interests of Great Britain, as well as the minor local commercial interests of the Colony. In our opinion the Chamber of Commerce is making an unusually asinine exhibition of itself in this matter, and is carried away by the exuberance of its own verbosity and self-importance, oblivious altogether of the fact that this is a question soaring above the interests of the selfish few who are trying to make this colony a pocket borough purely and simply. A privilege that Singapore has been accorded, and which has been found to work admirably, in assisting the Executive in the preservation of order in a centre under the domination of a variety of secret societies not in existence in Hongkong, is to be denied to the loyal and orderly native classes here, because the Chamber of Commerce "hop-o-my-thumbs" on whom individually (with the exception of a very few) and collectively we would not stake a hair-pin for intelligence or discretion, have got some feminine idea that their rights are assailed. SARAH GAMP considered she had some sort of prerogative in her pickings from the patients' delicacies, and so far as we can see, viewing it from whatever point we may, the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce has a prerogative equally shadowy with that of SARAH's, and one which, if we mistake not, will have about as impractical and ludicrous a result in the end.

The public meeting which has been summoned for to-morrow (15th inst.) to consider the question of the establishment of a Chinese Consulate at Hongkong, offers another illustration of the dictatorial manner in which that would-be autocratic institution the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce seeks to conduct its business. For it is now pretty generally known that that body of self-constituted guardians of the public welfare are responsible for the issue of the summons. A brief consideration of the question shows us the inconsistency exhibited by this institution in the treatment of the question, and also in that of the no less important one of Sunday labour. In the latter case great stress has been laid by the Chamber on the indecent haste with which its consideration was hurried through. Surely in the matter of the Consulate they bare their manly breasts to a similar thrust. Now, does the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce claim to represent this community or does it not? If it does, the community has the right to be consulted before the Chamber commits them to sanctioning any such measures as asking the Government to eat their own words and take a back seat in such important questions as the cancellation of the Sunday labour ordinance or the Chinese Consular appointment? If the members of that institution as a body disclaim the privilege of representing the entire community, then let it be known, and let them stand out as representing the select circle and interests which they really do. Without repeating the replies we have already given to what has been said by our contemporaries disapproving the Consular appointment, there are one or two additional points in the extract from the Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce dated 21st January, 1870 to Lord CLACKENBURN requiring further remark. The first assertion therein, contending against the establishment of the Customs here now needs no comment, its fallacies have been practically proved by results. The second assertion disputes the right of China to be treated in all respects like other civilized powers, principally on the ground that all nations having treaties with China have reserved their extra-territorial rights. We are to see how this fact exactly bears on the right of China to have her own Consul here, to watch its commercial interests. From Sir RICHARD MACDONNELL's point of view, shared in by the Chamber of Commerce of to-day, "distance lends enchantment to the view" of a Chinese Consul, no doubt, but at the same time to deny them the right they have since acquired because of the proximity of Hongkong to the mainland, when dozens of Consular appointments in similar equally contiguous and important positions and conditions exist, seems totally at variance with any principles of justice, equity, or policy. Who can deny but that the Chinese have commercial interests in this Colony of such magnitude and importance which entitle them to additional safeguards? The objection that this Chinese Consul will

act as a spy, or as a special extortioner, is in our opinion both silly and to a large extent imaginary. During a period of war, exactions to meet the emergencies of warfare are the rule, not the exception, and we have yet to learn that, during the two wars with China, Great Britain showed any particular squeamishness in exacting a full measure of dollars out of the Chinese communities along the coast from Canton to Peking.

The Chinese Consul has to co-operate with the British authorities; if he does not, he renders himself liable to punishment entailing degradation, if not something worse, from his own high Authorities, who fully appreciate the advantage of a properly conducted diplomatic and consular service abroad, and have given very practical evidence lately that in order to maintain this branch of their public service on such lines, they will promptly punish delinquents, however high in official standing. As regards the Consul being a spy, what in the name of all that is great has he got to spy out here? Are we frightened at our own shadows? or of our weaknesses being exposed? or of the feebleness and shortcomings of our executive being discovered? and may we include the Chamber in this? If so, we have not much to fear, for these are so patent that those who run may read. If the term "spy" is used in the objectionable sense, as it seems to be intended by the Chamber, it exhibits most lamentable ignorance as well as contemptible meanness. In its broader sense every efficient Consul at his post is above all watchful of everything affecting his nation's interest. What is there in connection with the Chinese population of this Colony which the Chinese authorities now don't already know, or cannot discover if they wish? It is simple nonsense basing arguments on such statements, as anyone knows who has even the most rudimentary knowledge of the Chinese race. Perhaps the richest part of the play is the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, an institution formed on the principles of conserving the selfish interests of the few, posing as being influenced by the most intense concern for the welfare of the masses, especially Chinese, both here and on the mainland. We venture to think this platform is too delicately thin to support them. The Chinese, it will be generally allowed, are quite able to support themselves without such extraneous aids as the Chamber of Commerce, however benevolently or subtly intended. The appointment, in our opinion, while in no degree detracting from the position or influence of the British Consul, or interfering with the established procedure of reference to Consular authority at Treaty ports, or with appeal to the Legation at Peking, will materially facilitate the transaction of bona fide commercial business between this colony and the neighbouring provinces. Business proposed to merchants here of any nationality, can be first visited by the Chinese Consul here; then if it is required to be forwarded to Canton it must necessarily assist the Foreign Consul there in the more complete verification and protection for the foreign merchant's business. This is one of many facilities the Consulate will afford. It will at the same time do much to relieve the foreign Consuls at Canton of much petty work which interferes considerably with the general work of their offices. Besides, the Foreign Consulate staff will have a *confidant* who can supply them with useful information. We hold no brief for the Chinese; on the contrary, our experience of them has been very much the reverse of satisfactory. But we hold opinions and, strong ones too, on the policy of this measure, which we unhesitatingly express, and it is because we should regret to see a false move made in such a question that we have advocated a more profound consideration of the subject and its merits, and less rash action.

We have fearlessly supported the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, when we conceived them to be in the right, and we shall equally fearlessly oppose them in every question which they advocate, when in our opinion is prejudicial to the general interests of this community. The present question is one principally affecting Chinese interests, in which the Chamber apparently want to "hold the umbrella" and pose as the guardians and protectors of Chinese. If they so far forgot themselves as to give their real motives, we should find that they regard the question as a peg upon which they can hang an argument to cover up from sight their own particular game, as they did the Sunday labour question.

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### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The French man-of-war *Inconstant* returned to Shanghai on the 4th inst.

H.B.M.S. *Porpoise* left Shanghai for Japan on the afternoon of the 7th inst.

The returns of the number of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending July 12th, are—Europeans 125, Chinese 1,854, total 1,979.

The Shanghai Land Investment Company, limited, has declared a dividend of 20 and a half per cent. for the half year ended 30th of June.

The bark *Coloma*, which reached Portland, Or., from Hongkong last month, had on board a large number of Chinese birds, which were to be turned loose.

A correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writes that riot were attempted on the 10th and 11th of June at Tsingtao and at Hsiao-Pa-Tsin the Grand Canal, but were suppressed by the officials, no serious damage being done.

The Wuchih rioters have been put on trial. Two Magistrates are presiding over the tribunal, and it is expected that the trial will soon be concluded.

At the meeting of St. John Lodge the other night two hand-picked Past Master's lectures were presented to J.P.M.W. Baker and P.M.G.V. King, in recognition of their services.

A SHANGHAI contemporary hears that Captain H.B. Smith is shortly to proceed to Peking Sea in H.B.M.S. *Porpoise*, which arrived at that port on the 5th inst. to serve on a commission.

On the 14th inst. the American ship *Andahua* was wrecked in Torres Straits, and totally lost. All on board were saved. She was a full rigged ship of 1225 tons, and was conveying 1733 tons of coals from Newcastle to Java.

COMPLYING with the requests of many of our readers we are about to supply a weekly report of the share business done on the Bazaar. The information is obtained from the most trustworthy sources and can be thoroughly relied upon as being correct. The report of the past week's business will be found in our Commercial column.

The *Nagasaki Express* says that very grave fears are being entertained by the Japanese for the rice crop now being planted out, as the rainy season, which usually commences before the middle of June, has not yet set in. An anticipated downpour of rain for three or four weeks is not by any means pleasant, but is indispensable for the rice crop, and we trust it will come before it is too late.

A few days ago, says the *Huachu*, the Nanking Viceroy ordered all the rice dealers in the city to attend an interview with him. H.E. told them that he wished to purchase 200,000 piculs of rice, and desired to know whether they could supply the same. The dealers replied that Nanking obtains its rice supply from other cities and provinces, such as Wuhu or Kiowang, where rice is grown. They could not undertake to fill his order. It is reported that H.F. intended to procure the rice as a resource in case of famine.

HONGKONG is threatened with a water famine. "Once more," says the *Commercial Advertiser*, "the pipes discharge into our ice-pitchers a rich gravy of a faded Krakatoa, afterglow. Once more the festive cannon cranes his neck around, corners and through fences to see if some customer is surreptitiously running the hose in his back yard and getting more soup from the storage reservoir than the law allows." The Legislature some time ago made an appropriation for the construction of new storage reservoirs, but nothing has yet been done to improve the situation.

AMONG the Wuchih rioters who were put on trial, two prisoners, Kuo and Tai, voluntarily acknowledged that they murdered the two foreigners, Messrs. Green and Argent. They added during their confession, says the *Shanghai*, that "white devils" men commit sin and they should never back out and cause the innocent to suffer. They described very minutely how the murder was done. That these were the true murderers there could be no further doubt. Curiously they were sent back to the Ka district, and on the 5th instant a despatch from Viceroy Chang Chih-tung ordering immediate decapitation. The execution took place on that very day, and their heads are hung up at Wuchih as a warning to other evildoers.

The Sydney City and Suburban Retail Produce Merchants' Association has just issued a circular dealing with the question of Chinese competition. The circular asserts that "the Chinese must go," and points out that although the number of Chinese in Australia is decreasing, the 15,000 or 16,000 remaining are doing an immense amount of injury to existing traders. It is argued that the Chinese do not, like other aliens, stand on the common platform of citizenship, but go there merely to amass wealth for China. In order to avoid this unequal competition it is suggested that every wholesale merchant shall refuse to sell to a Chinese who cannot prove by his habits of life that he has made his adopted home. All Australians are asked to assist in doing away with this unfair competition.

A SHANGHAI contemporary says:—A correspondent at Tientsin writes, under date the 29th June, that all was quiet there, everybody laughing at the ridiculous panic that it is supposed there has seized Shanghai, while the men of war, volunteers, and regular troops, and the Chinese and foreign troops, were only occasionally at the front. It is a mistake, we are told, to suppose that Li is remaining passive, as he is much alarmed, and is using all his influence to maintain order. There is a report, we learn, which remarkably corroborates Mr. Drummond's theory that Li is trying to push Anhui men to the front in preference to Hunan men. It is that Liu Ming-chuan, who is appointed to assist the Viceroy Liu Kun-yi at Nanking, as a sort of special commissioner, should his health permit of it, when he returns from Former, Liu Ming-chuan, as it is well known, is an Anhui man and a special friend of Li Hsiang-chung, and if this appointment is made, it will be a very significant one.

CONSIDERABLE alterations (says the *Japan Gazette*) have been and are taking place in the machinery of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The internal changes, however, are now almost if not quite completed, and the further changes contemplated will have connection with the outward and visible signs of the company.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, according to the *Hochi*, is negotiating the advisability of starting some new lines. It is rumored that a Russian Company is, under the auspices of its Government, about to open a line of steamers between Vladivostok and Hongkong via Korea ports, Shanghai, Chifu, etc. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha regards a line including the Korean ports as a very profitable route, and has decided that if the Russian Company carry its scheme into effect it will immediately start a rival line and enter into sharp competition. We are not unsatisfiedly tempted to ask why the N.Y.K. Line is constrained to wait for the Russian line to be opened first? We should have thought the Company would have preferred to be first in the field to secure whole instead of half profits. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's most paying lines at present are the Korean and Hokkaido lines, although the profits of the latter line are confined to certain months of the year. The Yokohama line is said to pay scarcely its expenses. The *Hochi* announces that Mr. Yoshitake, who has taken the place of Mr. Graham as agent for Shanghai, Mr. Ogawa, formerly of the N.Y.K. Line, has been appointed to the place of Mr. Graham at Yokohama. Mr. Dunn, the manager of the Nippon Yusen branch, has also been superseded by a native.

H.B.M.S. *Swift* left Shanghai for Wuhu on the morning of the 6th inst. to relieve the *Linnet*.

It is presumably a sign of the times that at the Singapore Supreme Court a week ago there were fourteen bankruptcy cases heard!

The *Incandescent* left Shanghai last Wednesday. She had on board the monument intended to be erected at Kowloon to the memory of the British officers and sailors who died there during the Franco-Chinese trouble.

Of the 3000 Chinese who were in the pavilion at Shanghai quarrelled with a Chinese man because his dog barked, and cut his head open in three places, killing him at once. Great excitement prevailed, the Japanese being taken to the prison and heavily chained.

AUSTRALIAN race horses are apparently at a standstill in Singapore at present, for we learn that "Blinkbonny" and "Bravo" who were lately sent there for sale, are to be reshipped in Australia, filling decent offers. "Blinkbonny" is a well bred mare, and "Bravo" we presume, is the fluky winner of the Melbourne Cup of '90, who turned out anything but a profitable spec' for his Indian owner.

News has been received at Shanghai of the death of a Chinese, Mr. William Hunter, formerly of Nanking. In his 81st year, Mr. Hunter was a native of Alexandria, in Virginia, first came to China in 1815, leaving for good in 1868. He was a partner in the house of Russell & Co., from 1837 to 1842 and was afterwards connected with the firm of Messrs. Augustine, Hewitt & Co. He published two books as the result of his long residence in the Far East—"The Fankow at Canton" and "Bits of Old China," interesting works of foreign life in China before the Treaty days.

A MACAO correspondent informs us that as the *Kiunghow* passed out of that port last evening (14th inst.) the German steamer *Doris*, with a large cargo of salt, was grounded off Barra point at the entrance of the inner harbour. She was, however, engaged in ramming off her cargo, and no doubt will float off at high water without sustaining damage. The steamer *Asio* had also dropped anchor in the outer Macao road on Saturday afternoon, holding the Union Jack for a pilot, presumably obtaining one, and leaving for port unknown. (Macao is evidently looking up—Ed.)

The ghastly photograph which has been on sale in Shanghai lately of the recent execution of nine (15000) pirates at Kowloon, has been copied by one or more enterprising native photographers, says the *Mercantile*, and is being sold at the river ports as a photograph of the execution of the Wuchih rioters. It is true that there is no mountain background at Wuchih, and that only two, not nine, men were executed there; these details do not prevent the pictures being freely sold, and the foreigners in the picture are declared to be the Customs staff at Wuchih—naturally much to their disgust.

The *Kobe Herald* learns that some of the principal Japanese residents of Kobe-Hyogo have answered to the necessity of a better and more wholesome water supply. As we pointed out some time ago, the cholera frind does not always discriminate between the rich and the very indigent when seeking victims; and it cannot be disputed that although Nature has done her best for this district of Hyogo, yet man has been culpably negligent in making free use of what she has so bountifully supplied. Kobe-Hyogo should be the Sanatorium, in the true sense of this part of Japan. Its healthful situation will place it pre-eminently as such, if to the natural advantages it enjoys, the blessing of a pure water supply and an efficient system of drainage be secured.

The crusade against Hunan men charged with vagrancy has commenced in Nanking, according to a native contemporary. The magistrates, police commissioners and patrolling deputies have received stringent orders from H.E. the Viceroy to take a census of the Hunanese and make a report on the nature and value of their property and the kind of business or trade in which they are engaged. All Hunan men without permanent or real occupation and without property and income are to be apprehended and deported to Hunan at the government expense. This is one of the most effective measures for purging Nanking of a lot of worthless loafers, desperate rowdies, camp followers, and discharged soldiers who have been a scourge to the southern metropolis many years past.

WHAT price Tobaccos? The British Dill and Langkat Tobacco Co. has just declared a dividend of seven per cent. per annum on the preference shares for the half year, and ten per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares. The report states that storms proved detrimental to the 1890 crop, but that the crop prospects this year look promising. Ten per cent is not a great return on capital invested in so uncertain an element as tobacco, but in that "cemetery of buried hopes," Borneo, things are "not even so" rosy, for the Sanyambah (Borneo) Tobacco Company in London have passed a resolution to amalgamate with the British Borneo Trading and Tobacco Co. The Chairman reported that the company was obliged to amalgamate with the British Borneo Trading Company, but he assured the shareholders that, so far as the board were concerned, they had done their utmost for them, and he was afraid that if it had not been for the efforts of the board their condition would have been worse than it was.

The troubles of the missionaries in the north have of course elicited much sympathy here, especially among the Chinese. One man entered a house in Cochinchina Street about half past 5 a.m. on the 9th inst. and endeavored to remove the body, with all the jewels, clothing, shrine, and all appurtenances thereto belonging, as a set off against the depredations of the terrible Kolo-his. Unfortunately one of the inmates of the house woke early, and caught the worm. The shrine robber jumped out of a window and fell into the open arms of a Sikh policeman, who had heard the loud crying for help. The culprit was brought before the magistrate, and blankly remarked that he went to the house for money, and he did not know what the Kolo-his was. He was taken to prison, and the Sikh policeman was given a window and appealing to the divinity in the small hours of the morning. As time is money, Mr. Wils gave him a month. Another member of the household was running along a street late at night, when a policeman stopped him to ask what was the hurry. Being brought up with a jerk, an idol fell from his jacket, and search revealed another one concealed about his clothing. These were subsequently identified by a widow as her property. She said the man had stolen her things, and she had an old with the gods and gods. The police gave him a good character, and the Magistrate let him off with \$10 security for three months good conduct.

H.M.S. *Rattler*, Commander J. G. Hough, arrived in Singapore Rhoda from Sarawak on the 5th inst., and will probably remain here till the end of the month.

A country employed at one of the branch roads, and looking at the Central Market, got up about 4 m. on the 14th inst., feeling ill, and nearly choked off his head with a hatchet. He is dead.

THE Government have intimated to the Chamber of Commerce that, with the kind co-operation of Commodore Gifford, arrangements have been made for repatriating on board the *Victor Emanuel*, the storm signals, which may be exhibited by day from the Observatory.

The men of war on the *Vanquish*, last Thursday, were stationed as follows—At Hankow, *Archer*, *Mercury*, and *Wolver*; at Kiating, *Archer*, *Mercury*, and *Wolver*; at Chinkiang, *Patrol* and *Wolver*. The German gunboat *Albat* left for Chefoo on Sunday.

The *Messageries Maritimes* steamer *Melbourne* and *Caledonia* were pretty nearly the only vessels in harbor yesterday that celebrated the second anniversary of the destruction of the *Batavia*, and the anniversary of the monarchical Malchus XVIII. The *Victor Emanuel* doesn't recognise revolutions.

The 68th Regiment, which was so universally popular while stationed in Hongkong, is to leave Singapore for Ceylon at the end of the current year, or early in January '92. Telling from the good time the Regiment has had in Singapore it would seem that the gallant old "Steelbacks" make friends wherever they go.

With reference to the note which we published on the 14th inst. from a correspondent stating that the German steamer *Doris* was aground off Barra point, Messrs. Wier & Co. write to inform us that the vessel was not aground, but was simply anchored there, and that she discharged all her cargo without once touching the bottom.

We are mulling over, thirty years ago the King of Siam was content with a set of soap-wood masticators, and was shy about letting folk know of the fact, but now we read that a royal, that of Tonkin in the Celebes, has arrived at Macassar with a follow of chiefs on his way to Singapore, to get feline teeth out in. He has got the permission of Government for the voyage, which probably will cost him a set of gold teeth at the least.

A JAPANESE native stamp says that the number of old issues of native stamps not in present use, in the hands of the Department of Communications, is of over thirty varieties and about 125,000 in number. Of these the largest quantity are 4 sen stamps, and the smallest the *Hyakumon*, *nishiyakumon*, and the *shiku-hachiman*. The stamp "find" will surely let us rest in peace for a time now, and turn his optics Japan-wards.

EXTRACT from Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians, "let not the sun go down upon your wrath." Extract from a Wuching missionary's letter to the *N. C. Daily News*:—"But if the Viceroy and Chinese authorities imagine that after all the openness and publicity of the riot, justice will be satisfied by this hole-and-corner bazaarly one-for-one head-cutting, which is, well, light an insult, they little understand the temper of the British residents [who are missionaries almost to a man]."

The British Police Court at Shanghai on the 7th inst. was enlivened by an unusual incident. Two seamen belonging to the *Andania* were charged with absconding themselves from the ship, and in Court they refused to go aboard, preferring to go to gaol. One of them emphasized his refusal by hurling his shoe at the captain, the missile glancing off and hitting Detective Horley. The other defendant hove a shoe right in the captain's face. The man were then handcuffed together, but no sooner were they in the dock again than one of them threw his remaining shoe at the captain. When order was restored the men were sentenced to three weeks' hard labor.

The members of the Institution of Marine Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong held their statutory meeting at the rooms, Praya Central, last night (July 8th). The President, Mr. D. Gillies, occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance. The Chairman expressed his pleasure at the way the engineers of the colony had given their support to the Institution, their numbers being still on the increase. Societies, such as that, usually experienced difficulties at the outset, but he was glad to see from the Committee's report that they were in a much better position than had been anticipated; the number of ordinary members was 143, hon. associates 5, and visiting members 25, and they had a credit balance of \$121. He hoped they would continue to prosper in the future they had during the past four months, and that at the annual meeting there would be an even more satisfactory report presented. (Heard, heard.) He proposed that the statement of accounts be adopted. Mr. Crawford seconded, and it was agreed to. Mr. Walker, secretary, stated that the membership would be considerably increased when one or two details as to eligibility were settled. A vote of thanks to the Chairman having been accorded, on the motion of Mr. Boyd, seconded by Mr. Wylie, the proceedings terminated.

The *Singapore Free Press* gives the following details respecting the wreck of the steamer *Marlboro* on the Paracels. After the departure for Hongkong of the mate and six of the crew there were the Captain and 14 others left on the vessel. They ran up a big white flag and showed three balls as a signal of distress and kept a sharp look-out for passing vessels. By dint of pumping the water in the after hold was kept down and the condensers were kept at work making fresh water. For fourteen days the weather kept fine, but it was too much to expect that that would continue. They had a large and a small boat, and had made up their minds to trust to these, on the 30th, should they not be rescued. On the morning of the 29th a steamer was seen in the offing, and, approaching a boat, was lowered and came to the vessel. The Captain, Captain Hansen went on board the *Marlboro*, which moved to be the *Lancelotti*, bound for Singapore. There he learned that there was little hope of getting assistance from Hongkong, as all the war vessels had gone up North in consequence of the disturbed state of the country. The *Lancelotti* had seen the signal of distress and the vessel's mate and had made for her. The shipwrecked people were taken on board the *Lancelotti*, and well looked after. The vessel had arrived only just in time, for two hours afterwards heavy weather set in, and the *Lancelotti* had a rough time of it, passing through a typhoon, which, it is probable, broke up the *Marlboro*, which would certainly have proved disastrous to any boat. Nothing else of moment happened. The *Lancelotti* arrived at Singapore on the 4th inst.







## THE PROPOSED APPOINTMENT OF A CHINESE CONSUL.

The following extract from a Memorial from the Chamber of Commerce, dated Hongkong, 21st January, 1890, to Lord Clarendon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, with respect to the revision of the Treaty of Tientsin, has been forwarded for publication. The paragraphs extracted have reference to the appointment of a Consul for China to Hongkong—

Hongkong, 21st January, 1890.

By Article 2, it is proposed to allow the Chinese Government permission to appoint Consuls to all Ports in British dominions.

Viewed in the abstract, it appears but fair that China should enjoy such a right, and its exercise to appoint Consuls in London, Liverpool, Calcutta, Melbourne, or other distant British ports, no disadvantage would accrue to both countries. The case, however, is very different when we have to deal with Hongkong, and strange though it may seem, it is generally understood that this clause was suggested by the British Minister and inserted mainly by Hongkong in view. This colony was originally established as an experiment, and the views of its founders have been followed by its progress and growth. It is an unproductive island, but its geographical situation, and its magnificent harbour, made it out an admirably adopted to become the emporium of foreign commerce in this portion of the world, and the head quarters from which the large financial and commercial transactions of British and foreign merchants in China could best be carried on. Its success, however, and the immunity which as a free Port it enjoys from Customs and other duties have long been regarded with jealous displeasure by the Chinese Government, which has done all in its power to interfere with its trade, especially that carried on by native merchants settled in Hongkong. Indeed, its energetic Governor, to counteract the undisciplined attempts which the Canton officials have made to cripple the trade of this Colony.

China can in no sense be considered as a country entitled to all the same rights and privileges as civilised nations, which are bound by international law; in which the life, liberty, and the property of all foreigners as well as natives are secure and respected, and where a recognized procedure and a regular legal system can be relied on by those who feel themselves aggrieved. All foreign nations that have entered into diplomatic relations with China have carefully reserved their extra-territorial rights; thereby showing that in one most important particular they consider it as outside the pale of modern civilization. Nor can the fact that British Consuls reside in the Treaty Ports in China be adduced in favor of the proposed clause, because it is manifest that in appointing them the British Government had two objects in view—First to protect the lives and property of Englishmen residing within the dominions of the Emperor of China, and in the next place, to secure the Chinese from the injuries they might sustain if all without distinction who called themselves British subjects, were permitted to resort to China, without any check upon their conduct.

In Hongkong, the Chinese residents require no consular protection, because though amenable to British law, they can appeal to tribunals; with this additional safeguard that they have an important official in the Registrar-General, to whom as "Protector of the Chinese" they can always have recourse for advice and assistance.

We have no hesitation in saying that if a native be appointed as Consul for China in Hongkong, he will in reality be a spy on the Chinese merchants residing in this Colony; and we have several very wealthy and intelligent men of that class, and his main duty will be the report to the Mandarins of the adjoining Provinces the amount that can be extorted from them by the nefarious means which our experience shows us the provincial despots know but too well how to use.

## THE CANTON "PLUNGER."

At the Magistracy this afternoon (10th Inst), the four men Hung Mak Hol, clerk, Yung Ming Sen, merchant, Chang Shuk, broker, and Tam Sau, rent collector, were charged with having, at divers dates between May 2 and June 17th, at Hongkong, with one Yung Ut Yu unlawfully conspired, confederated and combined by divers unlawful and fraudulent devices and contrivances and by divers false pretences to cheat and defraud Tuo Tung Shan, a minor, of his property and rights, and to obtain and acquire to themselves from him and to cheat him of divers large sums of money and of securities for money, and in pursuance of their said conspiracy fraudulently obtaining from him sums of money, his property, amounting in all to over \$7,000, and securities to the value of \$20,000 more. Mr. Robinson the first and second, and Mr. Francis was for the prosecution.

Mr. Robinson again raised the point of fixing on each defendant his individual share in the offence, but without avail.

John Wong Ching, clerk in the Land Office, identified three documents as having been registered in the Land Office, viz., a memorial of charge against certain lots of land, namely a promissory note of the nature of an equitable mortgage for \$7,000, registered on Saturday May 3rd, two others, for \$15,000 and \$5,000 on May 30th, one at 11 and the other 11.30 a.m.

Arthur Bernard Rody, solicitor, stated—First defendant has been my client over three years—as long as I have been in practice. I have known second defendant, as Mr. Denay's client, since this case commenced, but not before. On Saturday May 16th I first heard of the promissory note for \$7,000 from my clerk, that is about the transaction. Had no instructions about it then. I went away from the office on the 15th, at 4.30, and returned on Thursday (21st). My clerk came to my house on the 16th, as I told him to come if anything important occurred. I drafted the note for \$7,000.

Mr. Robinson asked his Worship to note that it was a very unusual course to put in these witnesses before plaintiff had told his story. It was very embarrassing to the defence.

Witness, continuing—I drew the paper up on Thursday in my office. I cannot say whom I saw about it—a large number of people were in and out of the office almost all day in this case. I said nothing to the young man (Tuo) except a casual joke; I was under the impression that I was consulted by the whole number, not by any one of them. Personally I gave no advice to Tuo, nor to the second defendant. On the 17th my clerk told me these people had been to the office the day before and on my return to the office he told me that a document which he drew up in my absence had been refused when

presented for registration at the Land Office. He asked me to draw up a more formal one, which I did. I was not asked by any one as to the propriety of the loan or goodness of the security. No doubt was put into my mind at all. On the Saturday (16th) I was paid for the note which my clerk had drawn. I never saw that one. It was destroyed, I believe. My clerk gave me particulars to draw up the proper note. I did not know that Tuo was a party to the administration suit. I had no information and made no inquiries into the title of plaintiff to the properties mentioned. I suggested a proper mortgage at the time, but my clerk said it was not thought necessary, so I drew up the promissory note by way of an equitable mortgage. I did not see the note executed and signed; my clerk told me he saw it, but it was not executed in my office. The fee I received was entered in the receipt book, I suppose, by my clerk, on the 16th, from Tuo Tung Shan, cost of p. n. \$30, so that he appeared to be my client. It is very unusual for documents to be executed outside of my office when I have drawn them up, as in this case; no reason was given for this. My clerk has no authority to receive fees for himself. I registered the document. There is no entry at all in my diary, as I do not enter everything, and I regarded this as a common production. I have no other entry in my diary as to this matter. A few days after, about the 27th I first heard of the \$15,000 transaction. I received personal instructions from Chan-tat. I saw him, my clerk interpreting. He instructed me to prepare a promissory note for that amount. I heard that it was for the same young man (Tuo) who had got the \$5,000. I received a fee of \$50. There is an entry in my cash book. There is no note of this \$15,000 transaction in my diary, nor any written memo. As far as I know the two fees mentioned cover all I received. I was out of pocket on both accounts of registration at the Land Office, and it was some time before Tuo's age, and it was suggested that I should get some writing from him. This question originated as far as I know with my clerk. I first knew that he was entitled to money from the Court on the 21st. I did not know that this property in regard to which I registered the memorials were in the hands of the Court. It was on the day after drawing up the second that I received the first information of that. I was led to believe that the parties to the concern were satisfied of the boy's position, and I did not know he was a ward of Court. I gave him no advice. I don't recollect having seen him at any particular time. I drew up a statement for him that he was over age. (Original produced.) Before that I had no talk with Tuo to his age. I do not know whether he was questioned by anyone in my office. In connection with the \$5,000 loan and the "age" statement I had no communication with Yung Ming Shan. I put in a reference to the two notes in the declaration of age, of my own accord, to fill two birds with one stone, and be on the safe side. Nobody gave me any instruction at all. I knew Yung Ming Shan and Chan Tat were partners, merchants, but even if not I should do the same. The declaration of age and the \$15,000 note have been completed early in the morning. The parties were waiting in my office to execute them, but I went away about 5 p.m. and was told next day by my clerk that they were executed after five outside. I have no idea of any reason, I am sure they were there. The promissory note was brought to me next morning by my clerk to be registered. It was dated the 29th, so that that may have been the day I drew it up. If so, it was the 28th when I was instructed. The writing in the declaration of age is my clerk's. One of my clerks prepared the memorial for registration. I saw nothing of the money part of either transaction. The note and the statement were both afterwards handed to the Chan Tat, who came for them. I first heard of these proceedings when Yung Ming Shan, Chan Tat, and Tam Sau came and told me of the advertisement in the Chinese papers by plaintiff's mother. Then I wrote the letter which has been put in. I do not know whether I acted as solicitor for any party in the administration suit. On May 15th I did not know of the existence of the suit. I am now acting for second defendant and Chan Tat in the suits to set aside these promissory notes.

Mr. Robinson rose to cross examine, and compelled the Court to listen to the whole of the preceding evidence repeated several times, wholly and in various sections, and mixed up almost beyond recognition.

Re-examined by Mr. Francis; I do not think the second defendant was waiting in my office to execute the documents on the day named. Never knew Chan-tat before this prosecution.

Mr. Wotton called for the plaintiff to be produced and put in the box. It was highly prejudicial to the defence, to bring in like this the Chan Tat, who was the witness. But of course the Court could not compel him to come forward at this stage, if he wished to keep out of sight.

His Worship said that if the prosecution did not produce the plaintiff, he could do nothing but the only thing possible was to comment afterwards.

It was now four o'clock, and Mr. Rody's evidence and cross-examination had occupied more time than had been expected. As there was a possibility that the next witness would be much the same, the case was adjourned.

## OPIUM PROSECUTION.

On the resumption at the Magistracy to-day (13th Inst), of the charge of possessing contraband opium, brought against Tuo Tung on Friday, Mr. Phillippo for the defence cross-examined the farm tester, with a view to show that the farm had offered to withdraw the case for a payment.

Mr. Wise said that this might be good advice, and it was proved to be so, but he objected to any opium case. It might come cheaper to all parties and be better to compromise a case.

Mr. Phillippo urged that it was a most important thing to take on a warrant and commence a prosecution, and then square it for a money payment. It showed what sort of case the farm had.

Mr. Wise saw no harm in settling an opium case at all.

Cross-examination then proceeded as to the different sorts of opium tested in this case. The defence was that prisoner had been in the habit of buying opium from the farm for a long time, and old certificates, dating back to March 1889, were produced.

Mr. Spenser objected to these being now put in. They had not been mentioned before.

Mr. Phillippo objected to Mr. Spenser appearing in the case. He was not a witness, nor a lawyer, and could not prosecute or take part.

Mr. Wise overruled this objection, and said that the documents ought to have been put in before.

The clerk of the Court then deposed as to the testing of the opium by the farm tester. Nine pots containing farm and other brands of opium were put prominently on a tray, and submitted to the tester, who picked them all out properly. The defendant's name could not tell him from any other.

Counsel then addressed the Court to the effect that opium had been constantly bought for a

long time from the farm, and that for medicinal purposes old and new opium had been mixed.

Mr. Wise said that no doubt the prisoner had no intention of contravening the Ordinance, but the fact remained that no evidence had been brought to upset the tester's statement.

Fung Achung was then called, and said he tested the nine pots of opium put in. The only difference he could tell was that of age. It was all Patan, of the same quality.

Lai Cheong Chung, servant to defendant, said he had often bought opium from the farm for him. He often kept old opium for mixing. No other but farm opium was ever taken.

Tuo Tung said that on Saturday the farm tester came to him at the Magistracy and said "Do you engage a lawyer in this case? You had better not, as the magistrate will inflict a heavier fine if you do. You had better pay the money and say nothing." Another man swore that he heard this said.

His Worship remarked that if a man could employ a lawyer he could pay a heavier fine, so that the statement was not far wrong.

After an eloquent address by counsel the magistrate delivered judgment, sifting the evidence carefully. He found that the farm tester's evidence was reliable, distinct, and absolutely unshaken. He might say that he did not think the defendant guilty of intention to defraud the farm, but the fact remained that the opium was, on the evidence, not the farm brand. He imposed a fine of \$25 and costs, the farm opium seized to be returned, and the contraband opium and implements confiscated.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

## THE HONGKONG ATHLETIC CLUB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir,—For the information both of the members of this Club and of the community generally I beg to enclose for the favor of publication copy of a letter dated 21st May last addressed by the Athletic Club to the Government. Although nearly two months have elapsed the Club has not yet been honoured with a reply.

In view of the keen interest displayed by the public, when the Club was formed and of the distinct promises—both written and verbal—made by the Government to provide a site for it, it is difficult to understand why this matter is being shelved.

Considering that fifteen months have passed without the fulfilment of the promises referred to it is not surprising that the members of the Club are getting impatient.

Yours,  
W. H. YOUNG,  
Hon. Sec. H. A. C.  
Hongkong, July 13th, 1891.

Sir,—I am desired by the Committee of the Hongkong Athletic Club to respectfully address you again in regard to the promises made by the Government to provide a site for the Club.

On the 1st May last year the Club had the honour to receive from the Colonial Secretary a letter (No. 1004), which said, "I am directed by the Officer Administering the Government to inform you that His Excellency has been pleased to grant to the Hongkong Athletic Club a lease for seven years of that piece of ground at the Race Course to the east of the Bowling Canal known as the Public Gardens, at a yearly rental of five dollars."

So soon as it became known that a lease of this site had been granted to the Club the community subscribed some thousands of dollars to assist the Club in laying out the ground as a place of recreation for Europeans and others, over two hundred members were at once enrolled, and contracts made for turfing the ground.

After the trees had been removed and some hundreds of dollars spent in planting, advertising, &c., the Club was informed by the Government that a large scheme was being formulated for the enlargement of the Race Course, and that the piece of ground granted already to them on a seven years' lease would have to be included therein.

A meeting of those interested in the scheme referred to was held at Government House, and representatives of the Jockey, Football, Golf, and Athletic Clubs were present, as well as His Excellency Mr. Fleming, the Colonial Secretary, the Surveyor-General, the Hon. C. P. Chater and others. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government presided, and it was then and there decided to enlarge the Race Course, provided that the necessary funds were voted. Upon the distinct understanding that the representatives of the Athletic Club gave a reluctant consent to the scheme, being assured by His Excellency that if it were not carried out the lease he had already granted to the Club would stand good and would not be rescinded.

Twelve months have since elapsed, and so far as the Athletic Club is aware, nothing has yet been done by the Government to carry out their promises. As the Race Course enlargement scheme has therefore apparently fallen through I am desired to make a formal application for permission to proceed with the laying out of the ground for which a lease has been granted, and in this connection I would respectfully call your very particular attention to the verbal promise made by His Excellency Mr. Fleming, viz., "That the lease would stand good if the Race Course were not enlarged."

If further action or agitation by the Club be considered necessary before the Government will give the Club the use of the ground referred to or a suitable substitute therefore, they will with the approval and sanction of the Government memorialise the Secretary of State on the subject, sending him at the same time copies of the correspondence, and press comments on the matter.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
(Signed) W. H. YOUNG,  
Hon. Sec. H. A. C.

Hongkong, May 21st, 1891.

## RIOTING AT KIUKIANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

July 13th.

Serious news comes by wire to-day from the southern part of the province. In this section the Romanists have large property interests, fine churches and many schools, and at least one large orphanage with about 200 children. News has just come in that several of these have been destroyed by rioters. At Fu the mob wrecked the orphanage and entered the church and priest's residence, sacking everything, but did not apparently burn or wreck the main buildings. The priest in the meantime took refuge in the yamen, but the mob attacked these places, overcame the officials and beat the Chinese. How much damage was done has not yet transpired. I learn that the orphanage is safe. It is

noteworthy that the talk now runs against the officials themselves.

The proclamation fever here still runs high. The masses who meddle with poetry have been invoked to do it—appears a piteous display of commands and scolding. The officials seem to vie with each other in putting out these proclamations. A couple of nights ago the Chien-tai put out a proclamation naming 24 Koloa Hui men who were wanted in the yamen. The list apparently seemed to be that these men will disappear from the neighbourhood, but I learn that they have not gone, but are still here, though in various disguises.

The officials at different hours of the night patrol the streets before midnight, and in the early morning small bodies of soldiers are seen hovering about and two pickets are still stationed opposite the Romanist property. The people, however, seemed to be quite friendly and well disposed. The Protestant churches are filled with attentive listeners who come to hear the foreign missionary.

We are now left without a gunboat, and as a consequence people gossip less; the ships seemed to stir them up to talk a good deal. —N. C. Daily News.

## CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

July 9th, 1891.

The Hongkong, Canton and Macao steamship, Pouan, Captain Goggin, has been the first steamer to descend the Back River, being followed by Commodore G. B. Lefavour in the *Huamut*, while Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s steamer *Kwong Sang*, Captain Freeman, is the first heavy draught steamer that has moored at Shamoen since 1884. The reopening of the Back River, or Hien-shan, passage in fact is an additional safeguard to speak to the foreign community in Canton, for the moral effect of the constant presence of large and effective foreign steamers and their fairly disciplined crews is not lost on the Chinese mind, while it must inspire more confidence among the foreign community.

The death of the far famed Admiral Fong, Commander-in-chief of Kwangtung, on Tuesday last, was sudden and unexpected. He had been ailing slightly, but no serious consequences were anticipated, and there is somewhat of mystery pervading the occurrence. Fong gained his reputation chiefly by the drastic remedies he applied in maintaining law (7 and order). Our superstitious Celestial friends now insist that his death was caused by the spirits of the innocent victims, whose souls he had reduced by a head, returning from Hades and crushing his heart. As his as it may, the Chinese mind is evidently convinced that retribution overtakes the bloodthirsty in this world, however doubtful may be the question in the other. He has been accused for years, more especially of late, of playing into the hands of foreigners in respect to the *Namoa* executions, and dying suddenly and untimely amidst much popular execration, this old and deserving officer was denied even the satisfaction of receiving the thanks of the Hongkong Government, through its miserable *tei-tai-tai*. There is one point attaching to Admiral Fong's death from which Hongkong may derive advantage. I refer to the Kowloon gambling halls, which can now be more easily treated without the powerful opposition of the late Admiral, by whose instrumentality and influence they were established, and who held such a large stake in their nefarious profits. Possibly the Hongkong Executive will now bestir themselves a little more, and quash an evil which to a great extent nullifies any legislative enactments in the colony for the suppression of gambling.

The steamship *Parilla* drawing 19 feet of water, is lying off Whampoa, and it is reported that a grand haul of contraband goods has been made by the Imperial Maritime Customs on board of her.

## JAPAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Yokohama, July and.

In no country have such momentous political and industrial changes occurred in a brief period as in Japan. Prior to 1868 it was an absolute despotism based upon divine right. The common people and above all the labouring classes were more property attached to the soil. Socially and politically the Japanese people of the present generation were lower than the negro slaves of the United States prior to 1860. The Russian serf prior to 1860, the feudal vassal, or the Saxon thrall. A *danrai* or prince was justified in killing one for an insolent look.

To-day Japan is a constitutional monarchy under which the laborer has almost the same privileges as has an American citizen at home. He can own land and bring suit against the most powerful prince or richest arch-priest; his life, liberty and property are as secure as law can make them.

Unlike us in France and America, these changes have come from the governing and not the governed. The people still cling to and love the old forms and usages. If on the road when on horseback or in a vehicle they meet a superior, they dismount and kneel or bow until he is a hundred yards away. If one of a higher caste enters their home or store, they express their delight and gratitude at his condescension by saluting and kneeling until the American mind becomes dizzy with weariness and vexation of spirit. If a prince or noble takes a fancy to a young girl, daughter of a tradesman or farmer, the parents hand her over to the admirer as if it were the greatest possible favor to be allowed, so to do. In the theatres, although they are passionately fond of all forms of amusement, they give up their seats without a murmur to any party of special superiors who chance to drop in for a few minutes to see the show.

Up to 1870 slavery was purely patriarchal. The *patra* potestati was almost unlimited. A man could sell his wife, daughter, or son into law, and even grandchildren. Within the family his will was law. He had the power of life and death over all the other members, and used it at his discretion. Among curious powers possessed under this system, he could pawn his wife and daughters for "concomitance" and his sons and grandsons for slave laborers for a period not exceeding five years. The peaceful revolution mentioned has instituted the domestic relations of Europe and America and has abolished the *patra* potestati. The people accept the change as a necessary evil, and in their habits preserve the old system.

In the old days the people were Buddhists with a sprinkling of followers of Confucius and Shintohism. They were not materialistic. The Christians in Japan are probably 600,000. Christians in Japan. No matter what the sect or denomination, the people are rabid believers in their *quiere* doctrine known as false-cure and Christian healing. The result is that hundreds of thousands die or become disabled or maimed for life, with wholly proper medical treatment would have been healthy members of society. A wealthy family in Tokio affords a good illustration. Their children, six in number, were attacked with opthalmia. They declined to

call in a physician, and when two friendly doctors volunteered their services, refused them in positive terms. For three months the father, mother and relatives spent their time in prayer, which they believed would cure their children. By that time the disease had run its course, and the children were hopelessly blind. Even they displayed no sorrow, but declared the misfortune to be an inescapable providence of a loving Lord. Any one who recovers from illness no matter how slight or trivial is believed to have regained health through a special interposition of the Divine Being through the instrumentality of some particular shrine or priest. Gratitude is the same the world over. Under these auspices it expresses itself in an immense revenue to the temples. Mr. Kato, a publicist of standing, states that it varies in amount according to the health of the subjects of the year, and that it has varied below \$10,000,000 per annum. The influence of the hierarchy are as formidable in Japan as even those of the church in Mexico before that republic confiscated the church properties.

Education of some kind has always prevailed in Japan. Before the revolution it was strictly Chinese. Among the higher classes, all could read and write and had that peculiar culture which China is famous, a culture in which science and superstition, fallacious rhetoric, high morality and wholesale ignorance are equal ingredients. Of the lower classes 90 per cent. could read and write enough for business purposes. Since 1868, a school system like in many respects to that of America, has been followed, and has produced splendid results. The text books, maps and school furniture are American. There are now largely Japanese, the new generation having supplied thousands of trained and capable scholars. In 1880 the educational statistics showed in round numbers—

Number of schools.....	35,000
Number of teachers.....	78,000
School population.....	7,000,000
Scholars attending.....	3,000,000

In addition, there are high schools, normal colleges, universities and in every city well equipped public libraries. Excepting in regard to the sexual relation, where they have a special code of their own unlike anything in the world elsewhere, the Japanese are remarkably moral and virtuous. Honesty, benevolence, moral courage, cleanliness, and above all dignity, suavity and courtesy characterize them as a race to the highest degree. Rudeness, boisterous conduct, vulgar language, indecency and bad grammar are universally regarded as unpardonable sins.

The topography of Japan is wonderfully favorable to locomotion and transportation. The empire consists of hundreds if not thousands of long and narrow islands, large and small. The islands are of volcanic origin, sharply cut, fertile, picturesque and beautiful. The channels deep, clean and secure. On the larger islands, there are navigable rivers and tide-water channels, which are connected for public convenience by canals. To facilitate commerce, there are railways almost everywhere, well built and managed. It is pleasant for an American to record that much of this work has been done by fellow countrymen and that the majority of the engines are Baldwin locomotives from Philadelphia.

The Japanese builder has to confront one element of nature which is almost unknown elsewhere, the earthquake. It is not so severe as in Guatemala or some parts of New Zealand, but is severe and frequent enough to make large high structures a practical impossibility. For this reason he hardly begins to utilize the magnificent quarries and slays with which the country abounds. Nearly all buildings are built on a story high. When made of stone or brick, the walls are very thick and strong, while the cross walls and partitions are made of the same materials and dimensions, so that in the event of a shock, the honeycomb structure will protect the inmates. Another form of house necessitated by earthquakes is found in a large yard surrounded by a high and massive wall and containing a number of dainty structures built of bamboo, paper, and thin tiles. These are exquisitely beautiful, but to an American eye they are so substantial as to seem more like dolls' houses than genuine homes.

The ordinary home of the working people is a small wooden building of three or four rooms. The main room serves as a dining, sitting and sleeping room. Another close is used as a kitchen and a bath-room. The other rooms are used for sleeping. The floors are matted and are kept exquisitely neat and clean. The inmates and all callers leave their shoes, slippers or clogs at the entrance and enter in bare or stocking feet. The meals are served on low tables, never higher than two feet. The convives sit or squat upon mats. When the meals are finished, the table and tableware are removed and the place is a sitting room. At nightfall cotton comforters are brought from the family press, two to a person, and spread upon the mats, and little wooden benches, upon the footrests in the corners are used as pillows. A house like this can be built or bought for \$20 upwards. It rents from \$5 a year upwards and its furniture costs from \$25 to \$50. The people eat three or four times a day, employing a diet almost vegetarian in character. In cold weather they bathe once and in hot twice a day. Health under these conditions is excellent. Skin diseases and the other ills that arise from personal uncleanness are almost unknown. There is none of that crowding found in the great cities of Europe and America. The ratio of inmates to houses in the empire is less than 1 to 1.5, or 33 to 1 according to the last census. On the whole, there is less crowding in the cities than in the poorer rural districts. Thus in Osaka city the ratio is 3.7 and in Tokio the capital, 4, while in the farming districts of Avamori it is 5.5. This is the very opposite of things at home.

The relations of employer and employed are more than friendly. The former whether agricultural, artisan or manufacturer, treats the latter as if he were a relative rather than a hireling. In the country, the general usage is for them to eat at the same table. In many vocations, such as fishing, shearing, mining, carving and metal work, there is as a rule profit-sharing or co-operation rather than a strict hiring and paying system. There are numerous labor unions in Japan, but they have more in the nature of the medieval English guilds than the modern trade-unions. They took their rise centuries ago, when the government for purposes of revenue farmed out the exclusive privileges of trade in certain districts to men able to pay for the same. These joined forces to protect their own interests and formed unions or syndicates. In the course of time, the original owners admitted faithful employees to their organization, until finally the better members of each craft were enrolled and one by one were given the interest of the guild they were engaged in their particular trade. By acting as a unit, they exerted great influence with the governing classes. In this manner the Government was induced to bring to Japan regardless of expense from Korea, North China and Quamp the greatest experts in porcelain-making, lacquer-making, lacquering, and metallurgy. Through this Government aid, these arts came to their present supremacy, and afforded employment to thousands of the hands of artisans of the highest skill. The guilds are

as active to-day as at any time in the past. They teach apprentices and oversee their work. They inspect members in branches of their craft, which they are unfamiliar, secure markets for finished goods, attend to unemployed members, and take up and fight for the cause of any member to whom injustice has been done. Since the expiration of suffrage in Japan, they have begun to take an interest in political matters and may ere long, following in the footsteps of their Western brethren, blossom out as a regular party in themselves. Stranger things have happened in this Empire of the Rising Sun. There are no strikes nor lockouts. The employer is satisfied with a reasonable profit and the workman with a just remuneration. In what other country can the like be found?

W. E. S. FALES.

## T' SINGKIANG P U.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

June 27th.

On Thursday, June 25th, the foreigners had a social call from the local military official, and they were told with a great deal of gusto all about the Tanyang riot, the number of babies found, etc., in such a way as showed clearly that the official allowed the whole *en masse*. We were told that ugly rumors were abroad and that he had come to inquire after our welfare, etc. He was kindly received, shown through several rooms in the house, including the dining room, where the supper table had just been set; he was presented with a foreign biscuit over which he displayed some curiosity, and went on his way rejoicing. A few days ago a letter came from the Viceroy to the effect that there were foreigners here, and that they were to be kept in a place. If they had any babies or dead people's bones about, and if they were found to be "correct people" a proclamation was to be issued and their safety guaranteed. A most remarkable letter from such a high official as the Viceroy, and showing some credence evidently in these widespread lies, and betraying doubt as to the genuineness of the character of the foreigners under his jurisdiction; in fact the letter was unintentionally more injurious than reassuring. In obedience to this mischievous above mentioned local official reply to the C. I. M. premises on the morning of the 26th and was shown in a few minutes. Then he called on the Presbyterians, followed by several runners, and was given a *carte blanche* to the premises, an old female helper even pulling out bureau drawers and asking him to look and see if there were any bones, babies' eyes, etc. Thanks were also opened for his benefit, all of which was done in the best spirit on both sides. While the official was making the search, the front gate had been left open and the runners had in no way kept back the curious crowd, so that when we descended to the yard about 200 people had collected. The official yelled at them savagely and in ten minutes the yard was cleared and the gate barred. But in a few minutes the Catholic premises, the crowd began to pound on the door at a fearful rate, soon breaking the small bar, which had to be reinforced by a big bar and a large boxed organ besides. The row did not continue long, as the official caught one of the offenders, beat him, and arrayed him in a wooden collar. Quiet was then restored for a while with the exception of occasional poundings on the gates. It was quite a time of suspense, but after dinner the monotony of waiting was broken by a loud crash at the back gate and in poured the crowd. The foreigners at once bestirred themselves and succeeded in putting the crowd out, and as the gate was watched all night, there was nothing to do but for them to stand guard, which Mr. Graham and Mr. Chalfant did, while Dr. Woods with a native teacher proceeded to Hsien's yamen. At the yamen the doctor was treated most discourteously while waiting for the Hsien to return from the temple; he was ordered away in a most insolent way, was left standing outside the inner door, where he could hear the runners freely conversing about the foreign devil, and once he heard some one inside the yamen call out "Kill the devil!" In the meantime the Hsien had gone to the scene of the riot, and on his return the yamen was his guest very politely. The crowd collected at the back gate was kept back by the two gentlemen. There was no cursing and apparently no ill feeling in the crowd, but they became very restless, nudging and squabbling among themselves, then one and another would be violently pushed towards the gate by those behind, until presently a grand rush was made. One of the servants, with more zeal than wisdom, made a savage blow with a piece of board at an intruder, smashing the board to splinters; fortunately doing no greater harm than making his enemy's nose bleed, as the force of the blow was mostly expended on the side of the door. For some minutes the gentlemen were kept busy throwing themselves bodily out of the gate, then stones began to fly pretty freely, and Mr. Chalfant, drawing his pistol, stepped out into the street. The crowd at the sight of the pistol fell back, calling out "Be careful, don't hurt any one," and for a while quieted down. Some minutes of stillness ensued, then the crowd again became restless and was about to break through once more, when a military official arrived with a few soldiers, then another, and they made straight for the guest room, followed by the foreigners and the crowd. After much urging and persuasion from the foreigners the official put the rubble out and disappeared after them into the street, leaving only a soldier or two. No sooner had the officials gone than the crowd pressed in, filling up the little garden in the rear. The foreigners now stood guard over the inner gateway and kept them back. As the people grew more and more restless, a happy thought struck one of the ladies to divert their attention, so she brought her little baby to the open window in full view of the crowd. As if by magic, everybody was on a broad grin and remarks were passed freely about the little devil. Before they had fully recovered from this diversion, the official returned with more and at once restored order. A few minutes later the Hsien arrived and gave orders for the protection of the foreigners and repairing the disabled gate. At night a lieutenant with a lot of soldiers watched the place and the next morning these were replaced by a few others with fans and birdcages till noon, when the compound was left to the foreigners. Report says that members of the Koloa Hui have come up from Nanking and are stirring up the people, but in this trouble there certainly seemed to be nothing preconcerted. The officials are recommended for their promptness and determination to keep the peace. On the 29th the Hsien issued a proclamation, and on Saturday the Taoist issued another. The Chinese degraded the local official for examining our compound in no public a manner, drawing down the crowd upon us



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